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BIRTHS.

On June 18, 1909, at Yokohama, the wife of A. K. RICHMOND, of a son.
On June 24, 1909, at Chikang, the wife of J. D. LA TOUCHE, of a daughter.
On July 7, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. AN WIDMANN, a son.
On July 10, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of H. W. PULCHER, of a son.

DEATHS.

On July 11, 1909, at Shanghai, ELIZABETH AMOBI, wife of the Rev. Thomas Barclay, of the English Presbyterian Mission, Taiwan, Formosa, (aged 68 years).
On July 11, 1909, at the Victoria Hospital, Hongkong, MARY, the married wife of C. Berkeley Mitchell, of Aney, after long suffering palsy, aged 59.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(10th July.)

To judge from the enthusiasm with which the Chinese in Canton as well as the more opulent of their compatriots in this Colony have taken up the scheme for the establishment of a university in Hongkong, the signs are clear and distinct that the success of the project is simply assured. That has been said before, of course, but it may well be repeated again when we learn how the Cantonese gentry, merchants and guilds are seeking to augment the fund which has been raised in the capital of South China. It may appear strange to the average man-in-the-street—a Shanghai newspaper quaintly paraphrased the well-known remark the other day—that the Chinese residents in Canton should evince such liberality in supporting a scheme which, to a certain extent, will be largely outwith their personal jurisdiction, a scheme also whose details still remain somewhat obscure, except in so far as they refer to the status it is intended the university shall occupy. But many arguments may be advanced to account for this appreciation of the idea which, for all practical purposes was originated by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard. The University of Hongkong will be an absolutely unsectarian institution, which is one advantage, and a very important one at that, especially from the Chinese point of view. Again its cardinal features at the outset will be directed to the providing of an education exactly suited to the rising generation—in other words, it will offer a modern technical schooling at the very gates of South China, at a cost which should be within the means of the better class of Chinese parents. It also obviates the necessity of sending promising students to Japan whence they return with the most grotesque ideas of the first principles of reform. Not that the inflammatory views entertained by these "windy, tub-thumpers" are instilled into them by the Japanese. On the contrary, the attitude of the Chinese students who go to Japan to complete their education is the cause of much irritation to the Japanese authorities themselves, whose policy is to remain on the best of terms with China. But there it is; there must be something in the air which transforms a meek and mild Chinese student into a fierce and truculent demagogue. There are many other reasons, no doubt, some of which may be of a different character; we do not suggest that people subscribe in order to get their busts or their portraits displayed in the hall of the University—that would be too ridiculous. The fact remains that the Chinese magnates of Canton have readily answered the call of those who took it upon themselves to interest their compatriots in the scheme. And perhaps the most active agent in fostering gift and proclamation the interests of the University is the Viceroy himself, His Excellency Chang Jen-chun. Already, we are informed that the total amount actually subscribed or promised exceeds the million dollar mark but from present appearances it would almost seem as if we were only at the beginning of the list. What with His Excellency Cheung Put See, the millionaire who made his money in the Straits, promising to obtain another \$100,000 in the Southern Provinces, the China Association in London striving vigorously to obtain funds from "old China hands" who must of necessity retain their interest in the land where they spent the days of their youth and amassed their wealth, and the expected contributions from the Chinese in the Straits and America, there should be little difficulty in raising the total amount of £250,000, which is required before the University can hope to obtain a charter from the Crown. It is remarkable how spontaneous has been the response to the Hongkong appeal for subscriptions towards the erection of an unsectarian University as compared with that accorded Lord William Cecil's proposed denominational university at Shanghai. But we will not enlarge on that subject, which must be the cause of much heart-burning in certain circles. Six months still remain before the subscription fund for the establishment of a Hongkong University will be closed but every indication points to the probability of the necessary amount being found long before the expiry of the stated period.

SIDEGLIGHTS ON FORMOSA.

In the recent report issued by the Finance Department of Japan, a special section is set apart to detail the progress of Formosa. Comparatively little is known of that island by the majority of people, and little concern is evinced in its advancement except by those who have interests in what has proved to be a most fertile country. Since Japan took over Formosa as a result of the war between Japan and China in 1894-5 a vast change has come over the condition of things, with the result that to-day Formosa—or Taiwan, as it is now termed—is regarded as an important addition to Japan's possessions and a promising supply field for the raw material required in Japanese manufactures. The finances of the island became independent, we are told, during the financial year 1905-6; for not only were the administrative expenditures met with the receipts of the Government of Taiwan with

out any pecuniary assistance from the Central Government, but it was also found feasible to defray out of the insular revenue the expenses of undertakings which it had been proposed to provide for by means of public loans. Since then the finances of Taiwan have, notwithstanding changes in the items of revenue, always given satisfactory results on account of a great natural increase of receipts. Energy and vigour were the distinguishing characteristics of the Japanese Government when they started out to develop the resources of the country. First, in 1897-8 a special account for the Government of Taiwan was organised and thereby was formed the legislative basis for the financial independence of the island. With regard to the grants from the Central Government for meeting the annual deficit, the amounts thereof were, expected to decrease with each successive year and estimates of these amounts were, therefore, made with the result that the insular finance would, it was calculated, become absolutely independent from the financial year 1909-10. In 1899-1900, simultaneously with the commencement of the undertakings just mentioned, the camphor and salt monopolies were introduced, steamship services between Taiwan and Japan proper and along the coasts of the island were increased, affording thereby facilities for carrying on Government and private enterprises, and a regular steamship line was opened between Taiwan and China. The year 1900-1 was devoted to efforts towards increasing the productivity and developing the industries of the island and to plans for the extension of steamship lines. And so the story of administrative skill proceeds. Measures were taken to improve the sugar industry and loans were raised to carry out further improvements. The railway under construction for traversing the island from north to south was completed in April, 1908, and its length, including that of the branch-lines, is 278 miles. As the condition of the sugar industry in the island will not only affect the economy of the agricultural classes, but also might have a serious effect on the finances of the island, the area for the cultivation of improved sugar-cane was greatly extended; and as the establishment of new companies after the war and the increase of capital of those already existing will from the period 1908-10 enable the island to yield 10,250 tons of sugar, an increase was made, in order to insure full supply of raw materials, in the subsidies granted for the industry, in the grant for the opening of the land in the region of the aborigines, in the subsidies for the navigation between the island and Japan proper, and grants for constructions; the sources of revenue for meeting these increased expenditures are to be found in the sugar-excise receipts, increased railway profits and the revenue surplus from the preceding year. The monopolies comprise opium, salt, camphor and tobacco. After reviving industrial enterprises the Japanese turned their attention to the monetary system of the country which was in a most chaotic condition and several banks were established. The external debt of Taiwan last year amounted to yen 71,700,000 an increase of yen 13,300,000 on the preceding year; of this amount the exports to Japan came to yen 24,400,000 and those to foreign countries to yen 9,300,000 making the total exports yen 33,700,000 which is an increase of yen 6,300,000 on the preceding year, while the imports from Japan stood at yen 20,900,000 and those from foreign countries at yen 17,000,000 making the total imports yen 37,900,000 which is an increase of yen 7,000,000 on the preceding year. The increase of exports though there was a decrease in camphor was due to an increase in rice, sugar, and tea, while the increase of imports was owing to an increase in sugar, machinery, rails, cement and building materials. On account of an increase in the area brought under cultivation of late through greater facilities in the utilisation of water and water and of general improvement of agricultural methods, the production of rice has increased, and moreover, the demand for Taiwan rice has become greater than ever in Japan; thus, notwithstanding the depreciation of the market price since the preceding year, the rice transported into Japan in 1908 was valued at yen 10,000,000 an increase on the preceding year of yen 4,000,000. Again, the cultivation of sugar, cane and manufacture of sugar were commenced so long ago as the sixteenth century; and especially as the result of the protection and encouragement given in recent years by the Government, the area of cultivation of sugar-cane has increased and at the same time, several sugar-manufacturing companies have been established and the construction of the refineries was completed by the end of 1908; and the value of sugar transported into Japan proper in the same year was yen 9,400,000 (£962,819). It is a most promising mind, the idea of the petitioners is that "in industry. Oolong tea takes the first order to mitigate such a nuisance your petitioners firmly believe that under the present conditions and circumstances, and in view of the situation of Hongkong, time and educational measures will be found more effective than coercion by legal enactments. His Excellency the Governor appeared to entertain similar views, when he graciously promised that no regulations would be made for a period of six months; but your petitioners are humbly of opinion that it would appeal more to the Chinese, if section 8 itself was deleted and the consideration of passing such a law postponed. The adoption of the former course has still a tendency to wound the susceptibilities of a large section of the Chinese community; while the adoption of the latter will clearly demonstrate that His Majesty's Government has no intention, at any time, to harass the Chinese community with irritating legislation or to coerce them into compliance by threats."

has been framed for presentation to the Secretary of State in protest against the enforcement of the law. From our point of view there was no need to ransack the files of Hansard in order to explain the situation and set forth the position of the signatories *vis-à-vis* the question at issue. A terse epitome, if that is not too tautological, of the events which had offended the susceptibilities of the Chinese would have done equally well, for it is to be remembered that while with the Secretary of State rests the final decision such petitions are generally relegated to the permanent staff of the Colonial Secretariat for consideration in the first instance and a *prima facie* made of their contents. Now it is undoubted that this question of expectorating in public places is an exceedingly difficult one to handle. There appears to be something in the air of China and of Hongkong which leads to the formation of an unquestionably repulsive habit. Even Europeans are met at every corner who have contracted the disease, people who under other circumstances would never dream of distributing globules of phlegm at large and to the disgust of their neighbours, who, on returning to their native land, immediately forget the practice which has held them in unconscious bondage while in China. With the Chinese the custom of spitting seems to be inborn, for children and in some cases women are to be met light-heartedly giving vent to the microbes which have been tickling their larynx. The question is, How is this nuisance to be mitigated and finally suppressed? And there's the rub. If, as the Chinese petitioners point out, every policeman, Indian, and Chinese—we say nothing of the European force because its members may be trusted to interpret the discretionary powers conferred on them in a generous spirit—is empowered to arrest at sight those of the Chinese community who offend against the law by inadvertently, shall we suggest, spitting in a public place, meaning public buildings, vehicles, wharves or sidewalks, then, to quote "the daily number of arrests under this section alone will be so immense that the strength of the force, the time of the courts and the accommodation of the gaol will be taxed to their utmost limit. Moreover, the enforcement of the law will give rise to considerable friction between the European firms and their Chinese customers, who are in almost every transaction represented by their servants. These servants, more or less addicted to the habit of spitting, form a very important factor in business. Should they be driven into avoiding the premises occupied by European firms a dislocation of business would ensue, a rupture of the friendly relations existing hitherto between the European merchants and their Chinese customers will inevitably result." Then what are the Sikh and Chinese policemen going to do? Are they going to make fish of one and flesh of the other? Are they to determine the enormity of the offence by the area of the spit? Or are they to use the power thus given them to harass the Chinese and employ it as an instrument of revenge and blackmail? It is true, that the proposal has been made to install cuspidors in all public buildings but what Chinaman or other person who has been accustomed to emulate the beggar by giving away something which the rich man keeps, will remember it is too late, that such a thing as a spittoon has been placed there for his convenience? In the United Kingdom, the public have been educated to the pitch of curling the desire to expectorate whenever the feeling comes over them. But not quite, be understood, otherwise why those signs on tamers and placards in places entreating the citizen not to spit? Who ever heard in England of a prosecution for this offence which has aroused the indignation of the Chinese? There may have been cases but we do not, for the moment, recall them, and in our opinion the average policeman at home has so many more important duties to perform that he would probably find it unprofitable to arrest an individual who had committed this admittedly odious but nevertheless not unnatural "crime." Moreover, not only would he be made the butt of ridicule by his comrades, but it is probable that his superiors would look askance at the officer whose diligence was mainly confined to the apprehension of otherwise worthy citizens for a trivial offence to the neglect of his proper duties. The arrest of persons for spitting in public places would be on a par and especially as the result of the protection and encouragement given in recent years by the Government, the area of cultivation of sugar-cane has increased and at the same time, several sugar-manufacturing companies have been established and the construction of the refineries was completed by the end of 1908; and the value of sugar transported into Japan proper in the same year was yen 9,400,000 (£962,819). It is a most promising mind, the idea of the petitioners is that "in industry. Oolong tea takes the first order to mitigate such a nuisance your petitioners firmly believe that under the present conditions and circumstances, and in view of the situation of Hongkong, time and educational measures will be found more effective than coercion by legal enactments. 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That is a sane and sensible conclusion—to trust to time and education rather than to legal coercion to abate the nuisance. It was the Colonial Secretary who said that the law would be futile if no penalty was attached, because it would resemble a gun for which no cartridges had been provided, or words to that effect. Well, as the Chinese show, the adoption of stringent sanitary measures and the expenditure of strenuous endeavours to enforce them met with little or no success until the co-operation of leading Chinese gentlemen had been obtained and the sanitary laws relaxed. The petition of the Chinese, backed up as it is by the understanding of influential firms, is worthy of the consideration of the local Government. We confess we have little hope of its success in London unless the Governor here gives it the inestimable benefit of his countenance, for it is not at all improbable that it will fall into the hands of a subordinate permanent official and conveniently shelved. In all we have said we do not wish it to be understood that we argue in favour of the spitting habit; what we maintain is that less drastic measures should take the place of those which it is proposed to enforce, against the united feeling of the Chinese community.

TYPHOON NIGHT SIGNALS.

Perhaps the principal topic of conversation during the last day or two in those circles where budding scientists and acknowledged orators abound has had reference to the mysterious, evanescent typhoon which has been hovering round the Colony like some Oriental spectre of evil for nearly a week. Day after day, the Observatory has reported that the typhoon was within three or four hundred miles of the Colony, as if that were any consolation to the average non-jury in such matters. Not only so, but the typhoon has persisted in remaining within the dangerous zone, threatening all the time to pounce down upon a peaceful and placid people. Night after night the eminently respectable citizens of this sentimental outpost of the Empire—which is rather an appropriate phrase in these patriotic days—have gone to bed, perhaps a little later than usual but always at a reasonable hour, in the sure and certain hope of being awakened before daybreak by the crashing of broken glass, the whirling of shattered jalousies, and the uproar of demoniacal wind. Their hopes have been sadly blighted and now there is no faith in them. Here is a typhoon which sends along a herald every now and again to announce its coming and many cautious residents prepare for its arrival by leaving all their moveable goods in such a position that they may become the sport of the storm and thereby add to the spectacular picturesqueness of the scene. For after all, what is the use and purpose of a typhoon but to enable one to recount the tremendous, the irreparable losses he has sustained by the latest evidence of nature's frenzy? Yet that typhoon hangs back like the maiden of bashful fifteen, and the worst of it is that it neither advances nor retreats. The Director of the Observatory not only condones its conduct but actually aids and abets it by keeping the danger signal at the flagstaff. It is this sort of thing that brings the Observatory under the scorn of acute amateur meteorologists, because in their opinion it is the duty of the Director to inform that stationary and recalcitrant typhoon either to forge ahead at once or betake itself to its own quarters, otherwise it will be arrested on a charge of trespassing on His Majesty's dominions. Because, in reality, this stranger at our gates is a stranger in very truth, an alien and apparently an outcast, who deserves neither pity, sympathy nor esteem. It was raised nobody knows where; it simply grewed like Topsy, and now it plays its silly pranks on a trusting Colony like Hongkong, where simple faith may be picked up in the gutter while Norman blood flows like a river on the upper levels. As we have said all these preparations to welcome the visitor, and enjoy the delightful sensation of a shudder and a shiver have been rendered nugatory—to use an official term—by the perverseness of an inconsiderate and, for all we know, cheap-kissed typhoon, which is neither here nor there nor anywhere. And, again, consider the troubles of the newcomer who has never seen or realised what a typhoon is made of or what it can achieve? The only persons who seem to derive any satisfaction from the vagaries of this particular storm-warning are the master mariners, who prove conclusively that the typhoon does not exist or, if it ever did, it has made violent tracks for Hainan Straits, for as there was a depression at the Paracels and Pratas Islands lately came into considerable prominence it is obvious to the meanest intellect that the typhoon is bound for Hainan to disperse itself somewhere in the region of Indo-China. Q.E.D. One feature of these "discussions" has been the suggestion that the Observatory might follow up its system of day signals, which give both the direction of the wind and approximate contiguity to Hongkong, by adopting a system which would afford the same particulars at night. At present the night signals simply declare (1) that the typhoon is believed to be more than 300 miles from the Colony—green, green, green; (2) that it is believed to be within 300 miles—green, red, green; and (3) that the wind may be expected to increase at any moment to full typhoon force—red, red, red. It is submitted that, in addition to these, a white signal was added it might be possible to frame a code which would meet the requirements of the shipping community. For example, any vessel at Hongkong could be kept informed by telegraphic dispatch

of the direction of the wind throughout the night and thereby the master could decide whether it was advisable or not to make the passage to Hongkong by that tide. The question is one which might be considered by the Director of the Observatory as well as the Harbourmaster. We give it for what it is worth but there certainly seems to be something in it.

THE QUESTION OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

(13th July.)

Many and varied reasons have been submitted from time to time in order to account for the depression in trade which is being experienced in Great Britain, although it is satisfactory to note that there has been a distinct revival lately and the prospects are less gloomy than they have been for some months. Tariff reformers maintain, of course, that it is all due to free trade, although it is curious to note that a like depression has been in existence in such firmly-established protectionist countries as America and Germany, while a recent report recorded the fact that in Austria the people being unable to afford the price of horse-flesh were reduced to the consumption of dog-flesh. The fact is that the whole world has been suffering from a general depression, due to a number of causes and not to any particular circumstance. The latest argument—and it is certainly worth consideration—for the loss of British prosperity is that it is due to the aloofness of the banks and capitalists of England to industrial interests, as compared with Germany, and the absence of financial support to British firms desirous of tendering for work. That is a charge which applies to Hongkong with as much force as it does to England, and we have frequently laboured the point. When His Excellency the Governor in one of his preliminary addresses after arriving in the Colony expressed his desire to see an advance in industrial enterprise so that in time Hongkong might not solely rely on her shipping trade, we represented the opinion that there was no lack of industrial enterprise or disinclination to enter the field of commercial development, but small companies were handicapped by the refusal of the Banks to advance credit except upon gilded securities. That condition still prevails and much of the stagnation that exists in trade may be traced to that super-conservative and over-nervous policy which is followed by the Banks. It is related of British concerns that should a British company even in a British Colony be desirous of tendering for a public work that might put thousands of pounds into the British workman's and manufacturer's pockets, it is prevented from doing so for want of the necessary backing. Take the Germans on the other hand and observe the difference. Once it is shown by an industrial company that it has a good thing for Germany as a nation then commerce, banking and diplomacy join hands and the contract that might have gone to Great Britain goes to Germany. At least that is the contention of the *Singapore Free Press* and as it has been stated over and over again it seems credible. Granted, says our contemporary, that Britain is being left behind in the commercial race—exaggeration may easily make these temporary defeats appear more serious than they really are—assuming, we say, that concessions have been wrested from us in China, Turkey and elsewhere; and that in our own colonies at our own very doorsteps business is slipping away, what are alleged to be the causes of the decay of Britain's Trade? First, they say, that the unwritten law prevalent with us, that diplomats should not interfere with commerce, is in marked and disastrous contrast with the German Foreign Office policy, which has a competent commercial attaché on the staff of each mission, whose duty it is to nose out business for his fellow-countrymen. Secondly, that German financial methods are more up to date, and that financial institutions on the one hand are in touch with diplomacy and on the other are prepared to run some risk with the German merchant or contractor, so long as the transaction can redound to the general credit of Germany. And, thirdly, that when the business goes to Germany, it is guarded from troublesome free competition by tariff laws. The charge is that Britishers work individually by and for themselves and without the co-operation of diplomacy, finance, and commerce. We have in Sir Alexander Hosie, a commercial attaché for China, but the precise character of his work we have not yet been able to comprehend. He goes here, there and everywhere, with what result does not appear. To return here is, an instance we are asked to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. The Victoria Falls Power Company invited the British public to provide some £900,000 for a big electric plant on the Rand. The British financiers did not respond. The Germans did, on the distinct understanding that the necessary plant, at a cost of a million, should be obtained from German manufacturers. The fundamental difference between the one method and the other, is that in one there is co-ordination and co-operation; and in the other individual and isolated action. The danger of the one is playing into the hands of trust and association. The fault of the other is a lack of effective combination. Both get there some times, but it is claimed that the conservative British method of doing business does nothing but favour our trade rivals. The British banks are mainly banks of deposit. They receive money and lend it out, but are more concerned with the making of money on pure banking transactions, and are indifferent to the industrial application of their loans. They trust to the individual and not to the group.

A Sensational Affair.

SUPPOSED PIRATES CAPTURED IN HONGKONG.

FINDING OF INCriminating INSTRUMENTS AT WEST POINT.

It is the story which has been related to one of our representatives this morning is correct, there is no question that a most daring plan, worked out by a number of men, to attack a cargo-boat in this harbour, or to embark as passengers and then carry out the dastardly deed while at sea, has been frustrated by Inspector Robertson and his able detectives, at West Point.

At about nine o'clock last night the sensational news reached No. 7 Police Station. It was to the effect that preparations had been made, and would shortly be carried out, by a number of men, residing at 27, Belcher Street, to attack and rob the crew of the junk *Tai Ping*, which carries on a passenger and cargo trade between this port and the port whose name she bears. The *Tai Ping* at the moment was moored off Connaught Road West.

The plans of the pirates, as they were supplied by the informers to police, were two-fold. Firstly, that they should board the junk dark and the deed should be carried out there and then. One of the pirates, who was a friend of the boatman of the *Tai Ping*, who was known to the police, had been told to copy him a "friendly" visit and "get rid of him" by knocking him over the head, before he was joined by the others. The other alternative was to go aboard as passengers and carry out their purpose on the high seas. The latter was, no doubt, what they intended to do.

Immediately the information was received Inspector Robertson got together a number of men and lost no time in raiding the house. Seven men were found in a room. They were promptly seized and searched and some of the most murderous-looking weapons were found in their possession.

The policemen brought out such things as fighting-knives, guns, with tape attached, ready for use, a large quantity of wire, to be used for securing the crew by their queues; a packet of pepper, for their eyes; and various other articles.

They were arrested and taken to the station, where they passed the night. Their names are—Lo Lai (25) a hawker, Chu Kwong (30) a fireman, Wong On (26) a tailor, Chu Kwong Ming (45) a doctor, U Yee (30) a coolie, Cho Tsung (24) a boatman (the supposed leader) and Wong Tau Nan (47) a school-master.

In the Police Court this morning, they were charged with being in possession of arms without a permit from the police. This was the only charge that could be preferred against them. The accused pleaded "not guilty," and after evidence was heard, the magistrate (Mr. F. A. Hazledine) fined each man \$250, the alternative being six months' hard labour. They did not pay the fines. An order was made confiscating the arms, etc.

Inspector Robertson and his men deserve great praise for the prompt way in which they acted, thereby averting what would have been a most serious affair.

THE FUSHUN COLLIERY.

PROSPECTS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Writing with reference to the prospects of the Fushun Colliery in Manchuria, which is being worked by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the *Nippon* remarks that the future of the colliery is being awaited with great interest by coal producers and merchants and industrial men. Seven pits have now been opened up in the colliery—three at Chien-kin-shi, two at Yang-pai-pao, and two at Lao-kuai, and the total daily output of the fuel from the pits is about 1,800 tons (the quantity may be increased to 3,000 tons if there is a demand). The total output for last year was 490,761 tons, the quantity sold amounting to 441,581 tons. Of this amount the South Manchuria Railway Company took 274,170 tons, the rest being sold to general buyers. The mining expenses are not more than ¥1.80 per ton, so that the price of the coal is low. Calculated from the price of coal shipped to Shanghai, it could be imported into Japan and sold at Moji for about ¥6 per ton. When the Oyama and Togo mines are worked, the mining expense may be reduced to ¥1.50 per ton. It is believed that the freight from the colliery to Tairen, which is now 1 sen per ton per mile, could be reduced to 1 sen, which would amount to about ¥1.40 over the distance of 277 miles separating the two places, and the price of the coal could be reduced accordingly. In quality Fushun coal is in no way inferior to the best quality produced in Japan, while its heating power is far superior. It is therefore believed that Fushun coal will be extensively imported into Japan in course of time. With the present producing capacity of the mine, the question arises as to how much could be imported into this country. As stated, the fullest extent of the output at present does not exceed 3,000 tons a working day—between 600,000 and 700,000 tons a year. Of this quantity, about 300,000 tons are consumed by the South Manchuria Railway while 30,000 tons are supplied on contract to the Seoul-Fusan Railway. When these amounts are deducted, the remainder available for the general market will not exceed 300,000 tons, and there are many other markets better than Japan, as will be seen from the amount of shipments made last year, which were as follows:—

Tons.	
Japan	3,800
Chiofo	7,254
Shanghai	6,485
Hongkong	3,906
Harbin	6,716

Thus the amount imported into Japan last year was not more than 3,800 tons. If the Togo and Oyama mines are opened in 1912, which will cost some ¥10,000,000, the output will be increased by about 1,600,000 tons, bringing up the total to not more than 2,000,000 tons. The consumption of coal by the South Manchuria and Seoul-Fusan railways will increase in 1912, so that the amount available for the general market may not exceed 1,500,000 tons. There being, as stated, better markets for the fuel than Japan, the amount imported into this country may not exceed 1,000,000 tons in 1912. On the other hand, between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons of coal are annually exported from Japan, so that even if 1,000,000 tons are imported from Fushun, so long as the price is maintained at about ¥6 per ton, the market for Japanese coal will probably not be affected. It will not be possible for a long time to bring sufficient Fushun coal to supply all the demands of the railways in Japan, and the day is yet distant when the coal market in Japan will decline on account of the importation of the Fushun product.

It would seem that the main object of the above article is to reassure the owners of Japanese coal mines, who may fear the competition of the Chinese mines owned by Japan.

Japan Chronicle.

Shipbuilding Competition.

HONGKONG v. SINGAPORE DOCKS.

THE MANILA CONTRACTS.

The *Singapore Free Press* writes editorially as follows:—

Singapore's industrial companies have always been on the alert for work outside the Colony and F. M. S. and some good contacts have been secured in the past, which have materially helped in the establishment of these establishments. So much has the extension idea grown that at least one of our big engineering firms established branches away up in China and is reported to have done exceedingly well with their contracts there. It is a legitimate expansion of such business gratifying to Singapore inasmuch as it brings great trade. When the F. M. S. were developing the large amount of construction work fully occupied the various firms, but, of course, the sum of work to be done was to be carried out in opening up a country is limited. When you have one bridge across a river, there is no need for the second, till traffic has exceeded the original anticipations. So in a sense, our local engineers were forced to look elsewhere for work, and they have secured a fair share. The old Tanjong Pagar Dock Company took part in tendering, and the new Tanjong Pagar Board, which is rapidly being reorganised and put in a position to be able to undertake work better and cheaper, is pursuing the same policy. Recently tenders were called for certain shipbuilding work in the Philippines, and the Manila correspondent of the *Hongkong Telegraph* sends particulars down to his paper. The first set of tenders were for the construction of steel lighters, and Singapore put two tenders in. The prices are of great interest and we quote them:—

One Three Six Time	
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock (gold)	\$5,700 17,195 34,341 81 mo
Vardero de Manila	42,055
Tanjong Pagar	\$3,600 23,000 41,000 9 mo
Riley Hargraves	(Straits Settlements) \$17,400 48,800 92,500
Takoon D'Almeida	(gold) 17,775
Kwong Sang Loong	(Mex.) \$23,800 67,950 122,900
Frederick Wilson & Co.	(gold) 7,700 12,400 43,750 10 mo
Shanghai Dock	7,000 10,600 39,120 6 mo

It will be seen that the Japanese Dock yards have dropped out, possibly for the reason of the greater distance from the place of delivery, though at one time they made a bold bid for the whole of the American work in the Philippines. The distance from the point of delivery acts as a penalty against the more distant builders, and that is why Hongkong might be the most favourable bidder. The Tanjong Pagar tender has been "recommended for acceptance," although the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock stands a chance of securing the contract "because of its lower bid." Remembering a previous announcement in Hongkong, as to the results of tenders in Manila we shall wait for the official announcement before concluding that Singapore has lost the work. [The contract has since been awarded to Hongkong.—Ed., H.K.T.]

Bids were also called for the construction of a river steamer to take the place of the *Napoleon*, and the bids were as follows:—

Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company	\$20,200 gold; Kwong Sang Loong and Company	of Hongkong \$78,000; Mexico currency; New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Shanghai	\$28,900 gold; Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore	\$35,000 gold; Riley, Hargraves and Company Limited, Singapore	\$74,500
Straits Settlements currency with alternate bid of \$77,000 for larger engines giving greater speed; Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company	\$27,713 gold.				

THE PRAYA BASI HOTEL.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REFUSED.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistrate's last Monday afternoon, in order to consider the application from R. H. Whitaker for a licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors (except Chinese wines and spirits) in the house and apartments therein belonging known as No. 1, Queen's Road East under the name of the Victoria Hotel, in exchange for and on surrendering the licence now held by the applicant in respect of the premises known as the Praya Basi Hotel.

Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, who was for the applicant, said that the application was before the Justices on June 25th, at which meeting Mr. Shelton Hooper appeared. He found that what he said on that occasion was incorrect. Mr. Hooper's appearance not only rendered him liable to a penalty, but proceedings could also be taken. Mr. Hooper, on that occasion, said he had an objection to make, but he had not said it at the private sitting instead of before the public. That was sufficient reason to invalidate the meeting. What Mr. Barlow suggested was that Mr. Hooper should have made the objection in public, and that was the reason that the second application was made. The applicant, naturally, considered that he had not been given a fair hearing. If sufficient objection had been brought properly forward, the applicant would have been satisfied. He trusted to the chance of getting a fair hearing with regard to that application, which was slightly different in form that was necessary if he had to petition the Governor. The reason for this was that the Governor had been told that the traffic had been diverted from the existing premises, which were unsatisfactory owing to the mud and water which covered the floor. The general convenience of the public lies in the removal of the premises, as the present site was very inconvenient.

The licence was fully entitled to consideration because all licences paid heavy fees. The public were also entitled to consideration, because the new premises would be much more suitable for the convenience of the people in the neighbourhood. Mr. Whitaker's client, the only British licensee on the register with the exception of the Hongkong Hotel. There were no merits in that particular case, but Mr. Whitaker was apt to say, with a certain amount of justice, that the other licensees got considerable facilities for removing their licences about, but the first application made on his behalf was refused and that, so far as he knew, without any objection, excepting the announcement made by Mr. Hooper, that he proposed to bring an objection, which, presumably, he did. He asked the Justices to seriously consider the fact that traffic had gone to another place. His client had been losing money and he hoped to be in a better position to make it on the new premises. The Justices considered the matter in private, for a few minutes, and the Chairman announced that they could not grant the application, because of the locality. They had no objection to the applicant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

PRIVY COUNCIL TO BE MOVED.

Last Monday morning, in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, an application was made by the Imperial Bank of China for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision delivered by the Full Court the other day against them in favour of Mr. Leung Shui Kong, compradors to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who claimed:—

(1) To recover the sum of \$346,045.65, being the amount of surety of one Leung King Wo, deceased, under a written contract dated 28th August, 1897.

(2) Compound interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum with half-yearly interest upon the various amounts comprising the amount of the following dates respectively:—

(a) Interest on \$186,998.85 from 15th November, 1901, until payment or judgment.

(b) Interest on the sum of \$10,606.79 from 1st May, 1902.

(c) Interest on three sums (\$65,444.75; \$13,550.52 and \$69,444) from 1st July, 1900, until payment or judgment.

In this action, the reader may perhaps remember that some years ago a man named Leung King Wo (now dead) a brother of the respondent, was appointed by the bank as sole manager for their Tientsin branch and Leung King Wo's appointment to Tientsin took place in August, 1897, and it seemed that at the end of that month he proceeded to the Northern port to take up his duties. He continued to act as manager until 1900, when the "Boxer" rising took place, and in consequence of this Leung King Wo and his staff had, of course, to stop all business, during his absence in Shanghai. He had not been in the latter port for any length of time before he became ill, and some time prior to his death he made a will, in which he named previously Leung King Wo's appointment to the Tientsin position of bank manager, the bank, naturally, required security from him. His brother, Leung Shui Kong (the respondent) was approached and he consented to find what security was necessary, which he did, and finally guarantee bonds were signed. Before Leung King Wo left for Tientsin he was given as working capital for the Tientsin branch a sum of 50,000 Shanghai taels, which was equivalent to 47,610.05 Hong-ping taels, the currency in use at Tientsin, for which he gave a receipt.

After this had been settled it was notified some months later from the bank that Leung King Wo had died. Leung King Wo sent down to the head office at Shanghai, explaining the working of this branch, that the Tientsin business was making a small profit, so on the face of the returns, and from various other satisfactory reports of the bank's business, the bank, naturally, required security from him. His brother, Leung Shui Kong (the respondent) was approached and he consented to find what security was necessary, which he did, and finally guarantee bonds were signed. Before Leung King Wo left for Tientsin he was given as working capital for the Tientsin branch a sum of 50,000 Shanghai taels, which was equivalent to 47,610.05 Hong-ping taels, the currency in use at Tientsin, for which he gave a receipt.

Subsequent to the death of Leung King Wo, and when the account books came to be examined it was discovered also that two sets of books were kept at the direction of Leung King Wo. The bank's set of books was used to enter all the bank's business and reports thereon, which was sent off constantly to the head office for inspection. The other set of books, the "secret set," dealt with the bank's transactions, and kept by Leung King Wo unknown to the head office. When the pass-book between the Telegraph Company and the bank was examined Leung King Wo's and not the bank's books were to be seen. This also applied to the Coast Defence book. After Leung King Wo's death full investigation was made and it came out that certain debts, one of them amounting to some 10,000 taels, was owing by the bank, to these firms, which the bank had to settle.

The application to move the Privy Council was made by Mr. C. J. Lubbock. Mr. M. W. Slade (counsel) took some objections to the manner in which the petition was drawn up. But this was soon rectified, and the application was granted.

VANDALISM IN CHINA.

Visitors to the Ming tombs at Nanjing, who have lamented the continual defacement of these ancient and beautiful monuments, will hear with very satisfaction that Vicerey Tsan Fang has come to the rescue of the tombs. By "His Excellency's" orders a notice, in Chinese, English, French, Italian, Russian and German, is about to be published stating that owing to past acts of vandalism and defacement of the Imperial tablets, monuments and ancient sites in the vicinity of the Ming tombs, palings have been erected for their preservation by the Vicerey's orders; and visitors are hereby requested to abstain from entering the palings, or from doing anything detrimental to the tombs and monuments. The precaution has not come a day too soon, and it now remains to efface the traces of past desecration and to restore wherever possible what has been thrown down, as for example the carved balustrade of the bridge that unites the two anterior courts of the tomb. It is to be regretted that the Vicerey should have found in necessity to erect palings which, like a glass case, would prevent visitors from seeing the tombs and monuments. It is to be regretted that the Vicerey should have found in necessity to erect palings which, like a glass case, would prevent visitors from seeing the tombs and monuments. It is to be regretted that the Vicerey should have found in necessity to erect palings which, like a glass case, would prevent visitors from seeing the tombs and monuments.

GREATER CHINA.

ADMIRAL FRANCES LIBERAL POLICY A SINGAPORE.

Some time ago, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Bando and other ports, to be visited by a Chinese admiral in command of the Peking government. The *Courier Salomonic* gives a few extracts from the report which show that the admiral took a wholly Chinese standpoint. He dwells upon the fact that these places formerly formed part of Greater China, and that their conquest by foreigners did harm to Chinese interests. The natives struck him as being barbarous, weak-minded, idle, and devoid of any sense of pride that the Chinese should have wholly the rice market of Saigon. They were split into hostile gangs, but the admiral persuaded them to find differences, and to work together for the common good. He has nothing but praise for the liberal policy towards Chinese followed at Saigon. In conclusion, he reports the admiral's remarks that, though these countries are ruled by Europeans, the Chinese alone of all peoples at the advantage from the trade.

A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

STATES REASONS FOR ESCAPING FROM GAOL.

After evading the minions of the law for nearly a week, Lau Tai, the coolie with over a dozen previous convictions against him, who escaped from the Victoria Gaol during the early part of this moon has been recaptured. Lau, whose aliases correspond with the number of his previous convictions, was traced to a lodging house in Tung Wo Lane last night by an Indian warder, and it necessitated two men to remove him to the Central Police Station, where Inspector Smith soon had the man under lock and key.

Lau Tai is a desperate character who will be sent from the last time in the presence of two Chinese police, who were placed on duty outside his cell to watch his actions, he attempted twice during the night to commit suicide by choking himself with his clothing. In order to prevent a third attempt, which might have proved successful, Inspector Smith had the man stripped of his clothing, and a third policeman put on guard.

The circumstances under which Lau Tai succeeded in escaping from prison were not stated. The prison officials are very reticent over the matter. It is reported, however, that the prisoner, having divested himself of his prison jacket, succeeded in scaling the wall of the prison, with the aid of his blanket, which he had torn to pieces to do duty for a rope. It cannot be denied that he had friends who assisted him from outside, and who provided him with a proper outfit of clothing. After leaving the prison Lau was traced to Robinson Road, where among a clump of trees his gaol trousers were found. He was not seen again until last night when he was caught, as already stated.

This morning, Lau Tai was charged before Mr. Justice Gompertz with the charge of escaping from prison. The excuse he tendered was that the reason he "left" the gaol because there was "too much work to do, no food, and that he was always being assaulted."

His Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour—Lau's fourteenth conviction.

A JUGULAR WITNESS.

CURIOUS THEORY OF DISMISSAL.

During the progress of a Chinese insurance man's examination in the witness-box in an important case reported elsewhere, in the Supreme Court last Monday afternoon, Mr. M. W. Slade asked the witness if he had not been dismissed from the employment of Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Company shortly after the memorable typhoon of 28th July, 1908, for an alleged irregularity. It was clearly noticed that the witness was evidently trying to quibble, as the following dialogue between him and Counsel will show:—

Mr. Slade—Were you not dismissed from Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Company?

Witness—No.

Mr. Slade—I put it to you that you were dismissed from the firm.

Witness—I left at my own discretion. The Company did not want me and I didn't want to have further connection with the Company.

Mr. Slade—It is quite clear the firm didn't want you?

Witness—Yes, and they put a notice in the papers to that effect.

During these proceedings, several people in Court gave audible sounds of merriment.

UNIQUE RIFLE RANGE.

LLOYD'S REGISTER INNOVATION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. John Lambert, the widely popular surveyor for Lloyd's at this port, we print the following particulars of a unique rifle range, one of the Register's recent innovations:—

It is now almost eight years since we left the little unpretentious Georgian building in Cornhill to take up our abode in the beautiful Italian palace erected for us in Fenchurch Street. The stone is a little mellowed with age, the corners gracefully rounded, and the general appearance of the building is gradually assuming that peculiar charm common to a building which is only just completed, the final touch having at last been given by the erection of a miniature rifle range on the roof.

Visitors to 71, Fenchurch Street, after admiring the artistic sculptured work, the fine hall, the marble staircase, the unique and beautiful frieze, the oak room and the imposing Committee Room have stepped out on to the roof and been struck by the amount of unoccupied space there—seemingly to call for something. This space, thanks to the generosity and (thoughtfulness) of the Committee, has now been taken advantage of, in a manner eminently pleasing to the staff in general.

AT THE RANGE.

It was at the last reunion of the staff that one first became aware that something was being done in the matter. Mr. Dixon, in responding to the toast of the evening mentioning that a project was on foot for the formation of a Rifle Club in the office. This statement was received with such vociferous applause that no doubt could exist as to the feeling of the staff in the matter, and soon after Mr. Dalton Hardy, from whom the idea originally emanated, caused careful inquiries to be made as to the feasibility of erecting a miniature range on the roof, with the result that Messrs. Greeney, the well-known experts at this type of work, received instructions to commence operations.

A short description of the range may not be out of place. From the roof of iron steps taken one to the entrance, the firing platform is on foot for the formation of a Rifle Club in the office. This statement was received with such vociferous applause that no doubt could exist as to the feeling of the staff in the matter, and soon after Mr. Dalton Hardy, from whom the idea originally emanated, caused careful inquiries to be made as to the feasibility of erecting a miniature range on the roof, with the result that Messrs. Greeney, the well-known experts at this type of work, received instructions to commence operations.

A DOG CLAIM.

ACTION AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court, last Monday forenoon, the case was concluded in which Mr. A. W. Elliott, chief time-keeper of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, stationed at Shatin, in suing, Policeman Grant, of Kowloon, to recover the sum of \$225 damages for injuring a dog by shooting at it.

Mr. A. Holborn, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, defended.

Evidence was heard to the effect that on the 8th inst., while defendant was passing plaintiff's house, with his dogs following him, the latter's dog began barking. The defendant was alleged to have drawn his revolver and fired four shots, one of which only struck a dog on the thigh. Plaintiff's dogs, it was stated, did not leave the garden.

It was alleged for the defence that the shooting was justified, as the dog attacked defendant's dogs.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for \$15 and costs.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the board of directors states:—

The directors now submit their report and statement of accounts for the year 1908.

The depression in Trade and Shipping, to which allusion was made in last year's report, was intensified during 1908, and the year's accounts show a loss of 2,353,255. 15s. 9d. net, and to provide for the depreciation of the fleet, 2,353,255. 15s. 9d. has been taken from the general reserve fund. After making these appropriations, and meeting all expenses chargeable upon the year, there remains a balance of 15,162. 0s. 8d., which will be carried forward.

The later reports from China have been of a more reassuring character. Freight in many directions have shown a considerable improvement, and there is reason to hope that this improvement will be continued. A committee of the board has been for some time, and still is, closely considering the heads of expenditure with a view to effecting any economies which might be found possible.

No additions have been made to the Company's fleet during 1908, and no building contracts have been entered into.

During the present year advantage has been taken of low rates to cover the bulk of the insurance on the fleet outside, instead of carrying it in the company's underwriting account.

The retiring directors are Mr. W. Paterson and Mr. W. Dickinson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Torquand, Youngs & Co., the Auditors, retire and will be proposed for re-election. By order of the Board.

A. G. WELLS, Secretary.

29, Cornhill, London, 10th June, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To share capital: Authorized	1,200,000		
Subscribed and issued	1,200,000		
6 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares of £5 each	49,589		
Subscribed and paid up	49,589		
Ordinary	247,945	0	0
49,589 deferred ordinary	247,945	0	0
	495,890	0	0

First mortgage debentures.

Assets.	£	s.	d.
First issue of £345,000	345,000		
Subscribed and issued	345,000		
Also £50,000 issued and lodged with bankers as security for temporary loans as may be required	50,000		
To balance of underwriting account	148,891	18	11
To sundry creditors in London and China	78,213	13	8
To loans	19,000	0	0
To deposits	19,095	15	9
To balance from revenue account	15,162	0	8
	1,042,688	9	0

By steamships, hulks, ferry boats, &c.

Assets.	£	s.	d.
By steamships, hulks, ferry boats, &c.	988,054	18	4
Less depreciation written off for this year	55,358	12	0
	932,696	6	4

By coals and provisions on board ships and godowns

Assets.	£	s.	d.
By coals and provisions on board ships and godowns	10,895	7	0
By office furniture	58	1	0
By sundry debtors in London and China Agents' balances, freights, &c.	70,016	10	11
By cash in London and China	12,605	11	5
By expenses of debenture issue	18,240	12	9
Less written off at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	1,824	1	3
	16,416	11	6
	1,042,688	9	0

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Dr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

Tot general charges and telegrams in London and China including directors' trustees and auditors' fees

To general interest

To debenture interest

To expenses of debenture issue, amount written off

To loss on working of steamers for the year

To depreciation account—On 35,355 15 9

steamships

Master and Servant.

AN INDIAN DISPUTE.

ALLEGED INTERVIEW IN WHITE WOMAN'S HOUSE.

An interesting action between servant and master came on for hearing in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Wednesday morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Jackaria Alimhad, a salesman, in the employ of Messrs. O. C. Moore and Company, proprietors of D'Agular Street, sued his employer, O. C. Moore, for the recovery of the sum of \$274.10, alleged to be salary and travelling expenses due to him under a three-year agreement, commencing from 17th September, 1906. A counter-claim was entered in which his employer sought for the return of \$61.82 for alleged damages.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, a Castro, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, was retained for the defence.

After Mr. Harris had outlined the alleged facts of the case, the plaintiff was called to the stand. He declared that he was in defendant's employ, and worked from seven a.m. until ten p.m. daily. He joined the firm in November, 1906, having signed an agreement in Bombay. He remained in defendant's service until the 5th April, when he was discharged, because he returned to the firm late one night.

Mr. Harris—How late were you?—About an hour late. The shop closed at ten p.m., and I went out and stayed away for an hour.

What did the defendant say to you when you got back?—The defendant's partner asked me to write an apology.

Did you?—I refused.

What happened after that?—His partner said that if I did not make a written apology he would dismiss me.

What did the defendant do?—Defendant asked his partner why I should be dismissed. He said: "I had an agreement for three years. The partner replied that he did not care a rap for the agreement, and told O. C. Moore, defendant, to deal with the matter himself."

What did defendant do?—The defendant was told by his partner to pay me off.

How many partners are there in the firm?—Three.

Were you paid the five months' salary at that time—from 1st November to 5th April?—Yes.

When you were dismissed, what did you say to the defendant?—I asked him for my pay up to the expiration of the agreement.

The Justice—Judge—Did he really say, "I dismiss you"?—Yes.

Mr. Harris—When he said you—the five months' salary did you take it?—Yes.

Did he promise to pay you the rest under the agreement?—Yes. He said that if I went to No. 4, Old Bailey, he would speak to me.

The witness went there on the 6th inst., at ten p.m., and found the defendant there, in company with a white woman named Alice Caroline. Defendant asked witness what he wanted and what he intended to do. Witness replied that he wanted his money, and if he did not get it he would take legal proceedings.

Did you get any money from him at all?—No.

How long did he want you to wait for it?—He did not say.

What did you do after that?—Before I left the house the American woman asked me why I wanted to summon defendant. She said defendant was "hard up" and said that I had better wait.

Plaintiff then went to Macao and saw defendant's brother, J. C. Moore, who asked him to enter his employment at a salary of \$30 a month. Plaintiff refused the appointment, saying that it was his intention to return to Bombay.

Mr. d'Almeida (cross-examining)—How long have you been serving Alimhad?—I went there to pass time.

Are you not assisting in the sale of goods at Alimhad's?—I know nothing.

Mr. d'Almeida—I'm afraid I will have to go into the box myself to say that I've seen him selling goods there. (To the witness)—You are not living with Alimhad?—Yes.

Doesn't Eliza live with Alimhad?—Yes.

Who made you?—I pay \$20 a month for board and lodging.

Do you remember the night you went out? You did not return until next morning?—I returned the same night.

Next morning you came to the shop at eight o'clock instead of seven?—Yes.

The attention of the plaintiff was never called to certain misbehaviour committed by him. He did not get insolent. The reason an apology was demanded from him was because he was discharged a partner under. Then he was discharged. After his discharge he was not transferred to the Macao branch. He did not tell defendant that if he went to Macao his (defendant's) brother would put him in jail.

Justice Gompertz said that he did not quite understand the position. The plaintiff had signed the agreement, but he did not agree to serve three partners.

Mr. d'Almeida—Quite so.

Mr. Harris observed that if a firm had dormant partners that did not terminate the agreement.

The defendant stated that he engaged the plaintiff in Bombay under an agreement.

In the month of April, 1906, defendant, Alimhad, complained of plaintiff's behaviour.

The plaintiff was asked by Alimhad for an explanation for his absence from the shop that night, whereupon plaintiff answered: "I have one master and I will not take orders from others." Plaintiff continued to keep away from the shop, with the result that he was told that his services were not required, and he was paid what was due, and owing to him. The plaintiff was then told, by defendant, in a friendly way, to go to the Macao branch, and fulfil his agreement. He refused, saying he was tired of being imprisoned by defendant's brother.

The yearly profit of the Macao business was between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Did you ever at any time ask the plaintiff to meet you at No. 4, Old Bailey?—No.

The Justice—Judge—Is that where you live?—No. I live above the shop.

Under cross-examination, the defendant said that it was understood that all the assistants were to serve the firm. All the service agreements were taken over by the firm. When defendant told plaintiff to go to Macao he did not volunteer to pay the fare. Macao is a long way off, and defendant said he would enforce the agreement, and that he would not let him go to Macao. The reason why he did not do this was because defendant wanted to know what plaintiff and his instigator were going to do in the matter. Defendant admitted going out at night-time, and when returned home was admitted by "private" entrance.

Do you know Miss Alice Caroline?—No. Never heard of her, I suppose?—Never.

You have never been to No. 4, Old Bailey, I suppose?—No. My wife says I have no reason to go there. I don't go to see her. I don't go to see her. I don't go to see her.

You haven't been there without sending any goods?—No.

Not for the average?—No.

After hearing further evidence, his Honour Judge Gompertz said:

Shanghai Docks.

TALKOOS' COMPETITION.

MR. MORGAN PHILLIPS CRITICIZES THE MANAGEMENT.

The third annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., was held at the company's head office, Shanghai, on the 8th inst. Mr. John Prentice (Chairman of Directors) occupied the chair, and there were also present—Messrs. David Landale, C. Michelson, A. M. Marshall, H. A. Macray, and H. J. Craig (directors), J. H. Osborne (Secretary), J. H. Teesdale (Legal adviser), J. E. Bingham (auditor), J. M. Young, E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. Morgan Phillips, F. W. W. H. Robertson, W. S. Burns, H. E. Hutcheon, J. Grant Macdonald, J. O. Graddock, H. P. King, H. P. Reed, A. H. Collinson, J. Valentine, R. E. Kadonnie, W. Thomson, R. H. Elias, J. D. Strang, C. Campbell, and L. Amidant, representing 24,615 shares.

The Chairman said that there being a quorum present and over 25,000 shares being represented he would ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having complied the Chairman addressed the shareholders as follows:

Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands some days, with your approval, will take them as read. We regret that during the year the expected revival in shipping and trade did not take place and that in fact the depression was worse than in the previous year. Our gross earnings for the year being £1,103,731.52 less than in the previous year. Our net earnings £1,517,953 less. The total amount paid for salaries and wages £1,637,011.13 less and for coal and coke £1,178,292 less. That we had more work done during the year was not for want of seeking and hunting after it, but that the work was not here to be done. And as you are aware, gentlemen, we are not the only sufferers from the depression of trade in shipbuilding, repairing and engineering. With regard to docking during the year we have docked 221 vessels of a total tonnage of 352,848 as against 264 vessels and a tonnage of 426,169 tons last year. Our docks (five in number) have been empty for 938 days this year as against 882 last year. When trade improves, as we hope it soon will, we are, as you are aware, in a position to undertake any kind of work which may come to the Port and we look forward with confidence to getting our fair share of that work. Our net profit for the year including the amount brought forward from last year amounted to £1,103,731.52 (and taking into consideration the scarcity of work and the loss of competition we consider this satisfactory). After deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in January, there remains for distribution the sum of £1,442,651.64 which we recommend to be dealt with as follows:—Pay a final dividend of £1.25 per share and carry forward to new account £1,637,011.13. The whole of our properties, etc., have been kept in good repair and efficiency out of revenue (the amount spent on this account during the year was £1,609,947), and in view of this we decided not to write anything off for depreciation. Directors: Mr. J. H. Osborne retired from the Board, leaving for Europe and Mr. H. J. Craig was appointed to fill the vacancy. His election requires your confirmation. Messrs. David Landale and H. A. Macray, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Bingham and Matthews, who, before, offer themselves for re-election. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions referring to them or to the business of the Company to the best of my ability.

AN IRREGULARITY.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips called attention to what he considered was an irregularity in the retirement of directors. Messrs. Landale, Macray and Prentice were due to retire according to the articles of association, but Mr. Landale and Mr. Prentice being longest and oldest in office, Article 98 said that two directors should retire each year, and Article 99 provided that in every subsequent year the directors who had been longest in office should retire. Mr. Prentice was a director in 1907 when Mr. Macray was appointed.

The Chairman said a mistake might have been made. He was managing director until the meeting at which Mr. Macray was elected and he did not come in for retirement until after he resigned the managing directorship. Mr. Phillips repeated that he considered there was an irregularity and the chairman said that Mr. Phillips was correct, he ought to have retired last year.

Mr. A. M. Marshall explained that Mr. Prentice announced his resignation as managing director at the meeting in July 1907 and at the 1908 meeting he was then only a director of the company.

Mr. Phillips drew attention to Article 107 which said that a managing director, while he held that office, should not be subject to retirement by rotation. When Mr. Prentice resigned the managing directorship he became an ordinary director and subject to the regulation regarding retirement.

After further discussion Mr. Teesdale (the legal adviser) was asked to give his opinion on the matter, and he supported what Mr. Phillips had said. The irregularity could be got over by the three directors—Messrs. Landale, Prentice and Macray—putting themselves up for re-election which he understood they were prepared to do.

Mr. Phillips said he was quite satisfied, having brought the matter to the notice of the directors.

MR. PHILLIPS TELLS THE MANAGEMENT TO "WAKE UP."

After a pause, Mr. Phillips again rose and said he had a few observations to make of a more general character regarding the company's position and more especially with regard to its management which, in the view of a large number of shareholders, was not satisfactory. He became a shareholder in the company a few years ago when he made the first investment of his life, and took the advice of a friend—a stockbroker—and purchased ten Docks, the price being £1,267.60 per share. (Laughter.) Since that time the shares had never again reached the exalted and heavenly figure of over £1,300, which his friend suggested to him at the time they were first in his or the Chairman's lifetime. His next venture was 15 shares at about £1,300 and four years ago he purchased 50 shares at £1,361. The shares had since declined in value. Without doubt the property was originally over-capitalized but he saw no reason why the shares should not now be worth £1.30 instead of the miserable £1.30 at which they now stood in the market. Why had they declined? He ventured to say and he was supported by a great many other shareholders that it was due to inefficient management. It was due to the fact that the business of the company was in a declining condition, but he was not there with a destructive motive. His motive was rather a constructive and repairing one and he would not say more with regard to the accounts than that the profits had declined very much of late years. In 1906 they were £1,517,953, in 1908 close upon £1,000,000, and this year £1,103,731.52.

and this year £1,103,731.52. In 1907 there was a great economy in the expenses of the directors amounting to £15,850.00 a year. This year the profit ought to be proportionately larger and therefore the amount of £1,103,731.52 was by no means satisfactory. He said, and he was supported in it by many others, that the management of this company conducted its affairs on the old lines when there was really no competition and huge profits, and the management could not accommodate themselves to new ideas and new conditions. "There was now no doubt in my mind," he said, "that the company was in a state of stagnation. They had a thoroughly equipped dock with the latest machinery and appliances, and yet that dock must go to the ships of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for repairs. They had the Kiangnan Dock, which was thoroughly equipped and well managed, the Vulcan Works, and the New Engineering works. The establishment of the latter business to-day was the greatest reflection upon the management of this company that could possibly be made." (Hear, hear.)

The mere fact that this business in these depressed times should be started up, and apparently successfully in the face of the long-standing of the dock which had a superfluous standing, should have been impossible. His position should have been that it was not only reflected upon the management of this company, but the work which should go to this company went elsewhere. "There were many who passed them by, having had some experiences perhaps of the very old days of Farman Boyd's tenders when the work had to go to Farman Boyd. Mr. Phillips also complained that the tendering of the company was inefficient. There was a notable example, he said, of a tender for four tugs for the Police Conservancy, which was given by a company, which he said was a grave reflection upon the management of the dock. It was a matter of notoriety, that they did not command the work which they should get, and that showed that there was something radically wrong. He also complained of the complete lack of enterprise and activity of the company in meeting altered conditions. If the work of ship-building and repairing decreased why not seek other fields of engineering? Railways were being constructed in China and there were always other engineering enterprises which could be attended to. There was now a large quantity of material, wagonways and railway construction which only required to be made up here in Shanghai. If this could be done by this company there would be an immense saving in freight. As it was there was no one here to make them up. They had to be sent out here at vast expense. Certainly that was a business which might be sold off, by this company which had the appliances and staff to do so. By going in for such enterprises the profits of the company could be largely increased. What he said to the management of the company was to wake up and do something, and do it in a magnificent property to liquidate and die." (Hear, hear.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

In reply Mr. Phillips the Chairman said that the shareholders were aware the directors were perfectly satisfied with the management of the company. As regards the lack of enterprise the work was not in the port and so they could not do it and he said it without fear of contradiction that they had done considerably more than the other places in Shanghai put together. If a new firm started to-morrow it was bound to get business, just as a lawyer starting his business for himself expected to get business. With regard to the wages paid the dock they showed a great deal of courage in building a dock, but the question of its success had better be left for discussion at the end of the year. With regard to the four tugs spoken of by Mr. Phillips the company's tender was cut out because they did not give sufficient freeboard. If they had acted as they did with the Kiangnan Dock they would have told the company that they had too little freeboard and asked what would be the difference with more freeboard. There were between 30 and 40 tenders and the company's price was much more than the others. Regarding the Talook firm, the company would not feel it competition much more this year than last year. If trade revived the shareholders knew how bad the company would get for so long in Shanghai—this company would get its full share of business. As regards the management the directors had suggested that they should get an expert out from home to give a report of the whole business. With regard to railway materials the company had tendered for materials for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. It was a fairly big contract and the Company was fifth or sixth in price. The Chairman did not think it would pay anyone out here to go for wages with all the agents out here. Of course they could put together wagons which were sent out here in pieces, but the railways out here usually put them up themselves. The cost of bringing out an expert from home would be from £1,200 to £1,500 and it would be for shareholders to say whether it would bear the expense or not.

Mr. Phillips considered an expert from home would be handicapped by being unacquainted with local conditions.

The Chairman replied that it was proposed to get a man in the same way as they did in Hongkong.

Mr. King said if an expert from home was to report on the company's property it would practically ruin it. He would look at it from the point of view of one accustomed to modern machinery and modern shipyards and an honest report by an expert would simply ruin the company.

The Chairman said he did not agree with Mr. King.

Mr. Craig said he had recently spoken with a well-known gentleman from Singapore regarding the Company's business who spoke very highly of the stock, also of the shops and yards, and the Pootung works, but he had not mentioned the management.

Mr. Hogg thought it inexpedient to have such an expert from home. What they wanted was waking up. They must look for business and not wait until it came to them. If the shipping business was bad let them turn their attention to other directions. The company had been dwindling from bad to worse ever since the liquidation and unless they woke up they would go to ruin.

The Chairman—I think we have woken up. We have never been to sleep to begin with. (Laughter.) If any shareholders will let us know where to get the work we will get it.

Mr. Hogg—it is not for us to say where to get work. It is for you to go to the company and get work.

Mr. King pointed out that the Kiangnan Dock exactly the same case as the Talook dock in regard to the Helio tender placed to it.

The Chairman said at the meeting did not seem to favour any further steps in the matter.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

There being no further remarks the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented at the declaration of a final dividend of 2½ per cent. The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. M. Marshall and carried.

On the proposition of Mr. A. R. Onadock, seconded by Mr. F. W. Hutcheon, the appointment of Mr. H. J. Craig as a director was carried.

Mr. J. M. Young then proposed and Mr. H. Robertson seconded that Messrs. David Landale, John Prentice and H. A. Macray be re-elected directors of the Company.

The Chairman—Does that resolution meet with your views, Mr. Phillips?

Mr. Phillips—I have no objection. (Laughter.)

"On being put to the vote the resolution was carried. Messrs. Landale, John Prentice and H. A. Macray were re-elected directors of the Company."

The Chairman—This concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, the meeting terminated.

THE DEEP BAY PRACY.

DEPENDANTS COMMITTED FOR PRISON.

Two men, To Yee and Chan Kam Tai, who were arrested recently in connection with a piratical raid which was made upon a junk in Deep Bay some time last month, were committed for trial by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, last Wednesday afternoon. The piracy took place on the 22nd inst. on board of a trading junk. They attacked the crew, bound and gagged them, and then battered them down in the hold for two days, when they were put ashore on some island, from where they were rescued. The pirates sailed away with the junk and property on board, valued at \$102. The defendants were recognised by witnesses as being present during the attack. A number of witnesses were called by the defence, but one and all stated that they did not know the defendants—one of the defendants is a heretic. His worship then sent them for trial.

STOWAWAYS FOR SEATTLE.

FOUND ON BOARD S.S. "GYMERIC."

This morning, in the Police Court, three farmers, aged 25, 30 and 35 years, respectively, were brought before Mr. F. A. Habeland charged with stowing away on board the steamer "Gymeric" about two months ago with the intention of immigrating to Seattle. The defendants, Messrs. Dowdell and Co., agents, left this port some time ago bound for American ports. After leaving the Japan ports the officers of the vessel discovered the three men secreted in various parts of the vessel. They were locked up and handed over to the captain of the steamer "Gymeric" (a sister ship) which brought the stowaways back to Hongkong yesterday.

The defendants explained that they had arranged with one of the firm of the "Gymeric" to take them to America. They paid him \$10 each for this trouble. The firm of the "Gymeric" (the firm) had the frames of the vessel at Moji and has not since been seen.

The farmers were on arrival of the vessel, taken to the Water Police Station, and searched. One of them had only forty-five cents in his possession, another \$15 in Hongkong notes and a gold dollar coin, while the third had little or nothing in his possession.

The defendants were found guilty and each man was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, or to suffer a month's hard labour.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Ten Chinese stowaways and two Chinese members of the steamship "Albatross" were in the detention house at Smith Cove as the result of a search of the Great Northern liner by immigration men yesterday afternoon. The stowaways were captured on the ship. This is the first important capture on Puget sound in several years and local immigration officers are jubilant over their success because it confirms suspicions of smuggling which they have heretofore been unable to verify.

When the British steamer "Gymeric" was in Seattle last month three Chinese stowaways were taken from the vessel, and local officers were more convinced than ever that an organized effort was being made to get Chinese into this country.

Upon the arrival of the "Albatross" a large force of immigration employees made a thorough search of the ship, but no "stowaways" were found. However, careful watch was kept. On Friday a Chinaman, ostensibly a member of the crew, walked down the gangway with a man carrying baggage. When he reached the warehouse he was seen to pull off his jumper and Chinese cap, and shortly he came forth in full American dress, with a fedora hat on his head.

FIRST SUSPECT ARRESTED.

An immigration watchman reported the matter, and before he left the suspect was arrested and closely questioned. The prisoner talks fairly good English. He claimed that he had been formerly in this country, but had lived in China for four years. He told a story of having been engaged to smuggle himself back to this country. However, he absolutely refused to admit that other stowaways were aboard.

Yesterday afternoon the officers determined on another search, believing that the vessel still held stowaways. A large number of employees joined in the work, but it was not until they reached the sail locker that they were successful. On the previous search the sails had not been pulled out, but yesterday this was done. The room was dark, and suddenly Inspector Keagley found himself falling into a shallow hole. Uncovering this by lifting off the sails the searchers discovered three Chinese in hiding. They were practically naked, as the men were terrified. They had formed a small compartment among the sails, and in this hiding place they had food and water. They were greatly surprised, and without delay the officers took them in charge and locked them up.

Satisfied that Chinese members of the crew had assisted the stowaways, the officers arrested the storekeeper and sailmaker. The latter admitted that he knew the stowaways were aboard. Both prisoners, as well as the nine found in the sail locker, will be subjected to further cross-examination to-morrow in an effort to find the ring-leaders. The storekeeper and sailmaker had been suspected, but the officers had previously no grounds for taking them into custody.

In the rendezvous of the stowaways was found a quantity of Chinese silks and cigars. These were confiscated by the immigration officers and turned over to the Customs department.

HOPING TO GET ASHORE.

It is believed that the stowaways were hoping to make their way ashore when the "Albatross" went to the dry dock at the navy yard. They found, thinking that possibly the watch would be relaxed by that time. Local immigration officers were greatly pleased at the capture, as they think it will discourage further attempts at smuggling in Chinese, a practice they are certain has been in vogue for months.

The stowaways and prisoners will be deported when the "Albatross" leaves for the Orient. The big liner will go to the dry dock about Tuesday to ship a new port funnel, replacing the one broken while coming from Yokohama. Immigration officers who interrogated the prisoners are satisfied that the new among the Chinese crew Friday night got no connection whatever with the presence of stowaways on the vessel of the first was Friday afternoon.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

AQUATIC WRELS.

Quite an interesting programme was gone through last Saturday afternoon at the Club's enclosure before a fairly large number of spectators, which gradually increased towards the end of the afternoon. The swimming contests on a whole were very good, the finishes in the handicap events being exciting. The feature of the day's sport was the last event viz.—The Water Polo match between two selected V. R. C. teams, who gave a fine exhibition of how water polo should be played. The Club's enclosure looked very prettily decorated with bunting, etc. and a large number of the members of the Club were present to see the contest.

Together with the events were gone through between 4 and 6.30 p.m., as follows:—

Event 1.—Two Lengths Handicap. This was run off in two heats, the first being won by H. W. Peterson (owes, a seconds) with A. S. Ellis second (owes 6 seconds); the finish of this race was very close. C. A. C. Rodriguez (owes 6 seconds), won the second heat with P. M. Remedios (owes 14 seconds), a good second.

Event 2.—Running Handicap from Springboard. A good number competed in this, which was won by Mr. A. R. Souza with F. B. de Silva a close second.

Event 3.—Four Lengths Handicap. Four started in this race, the limit man, A. S. Ellis, won by about three yards, with P. M. Remedios (scratch) second.

Event 4.—Plegging. Ellis carried off the honour in this with F. K. Tate second.

Event 5.—Time race. 2 Lengths to be done in 1 minute and 30 seconds.

A very big number of contestants competed, the bath being pretty well filled. H. S. Jepson was the lucky one to reach home in about 90 seconds; L. E. Lammet was second.

Event 6.—Duck Hunt. A duck was thrown in the water of the bath which denoted the signal for all the competitors to take the water and in less than a minute Ellis caught the bird, which had to be changed for another. A second duck was thrown in the enclosure and this was the funny event of the day, the duck diving and swimming under water, appearing at all points with the swimmers hard in pursuit; it managed to get clear of the bath and swam out as far as Murray Pier; it was caught by Ellis again.

Event 7.—Team Race. The issue of this looked very doubtful, and some good swimming was seen, the favourite (Barros) winning easily. The team was composed of A. V. Barros, A. J. V. Ribeiro, F. L. Rosa, E. M. O. Remedios, M. A. R. Souza, Silva Netto, and W. J. Carroll.

Event 8.—The last event of the day, the Water Polo match between teams drawn from the Club, was as follows:—

Blues—L. E. Lammet, J. Forbes, A. H. Carroll, A. S. Ellis, A. J. V. Ribeiro, A. V. Barros and J. M. O. Lopes.

Whites—A. E. Alves, F. K. Tate, J. M. O. Rosa, Pereira, O. R. Chunyut, F. L. Rosa, C. A. C. Rodriguez, and W. J. Carroll.

The game was fast throughout, and after a hard struggle, ended in a win for the Whites by two goals to one.

SMOKING CONCERT.

The conclusion of the day's revels was fittingly celebrated by a "smoker" which was held to the well-appointed gymnasium of the Club, which was for the time being transformed into a concert hall. The electric fans which were temporarily installed through the thoughtfulness of the Committee cooled the stuffy atmosphere of the evening, and was greatly appreciated. Outside, the entrance to the Club, illuminated with Chinese lanterns, the principal feature of the scheme of decorations being the figures, "1849-1909" denoting the age of the Club, in electric bulbs, displayed in a prominent part of the building. Crowds of Chinese, to whom a spectacular exhibition invariably appeals, gathered outside to view the tasteful embellishments with admiration.

Shortly after nine o'clock, members began to troop in, and after a godly number had gathered, the excellent orchestra of the Sociedade Philharmonica opened the concert with a pleasing selection which was received with great ovation. Mr. Frank Lammet, the general Secretary of the V. R. C., presided at the musical gathering, and presided over the proceedings with a breezy humour, which was pleasantly infectious. During the early part of the programme, he produced and read a letter from H. E. the Governor, to the evident delight of those present. The message reads as follows:—

Mountain Lodge, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be so good as to offer to the members of the V. R. C. my most hearty congratulations on this 60th anniversary of its inauguration.

Probably at no time during these past sixty years has the Club been in a better condition than it is to-day, and I wish it every success and prosperity.—Yours very truly,

F. D. LUGARD, President, V. R. C.

The Secretary, V. R. C.

The first vocal item was the song "I Claim You" by Mr. L. E. Lammet. Mr. Lammet was in excellent voice and his selection greatly pleased the audience. Mr. W. G. Worcester, of "Barry" fame, supplied the comic element of the evening, and had to respond to a double encore, the only one of the evening. "The English Rose" by Mr. E. B. Ayres was appreciated.

Mr. R. White's (the "Plover") "The Night Watch" was well liked and was vociferously enjoyed. Mr. L. B. Bridger gave his old favourite, "The Naisy Johnnie" in his usual capital style, while Mr. L. E. Lammet appeared for a second time in the dashing song of the "Jolly Old Cavalier," which was given a hearty reception. Mr. F. Gonzalez

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Barkley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McEwen (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Baderley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yak, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 10).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 31 and 32. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

COMPANIES' LOCAL REGISTERS.

The Attorney General moved that the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance, 1907, be recommended in order to consider Clause 4.

This was with regard to the proposal that the notice for registration should be \$10. It was represented by the Government that the fee should be on a sliding scale and he moved that the fee be \$5 in the case of companies under \$15,000 capital, \$50 for companies of \$15,000 to \$100,000, and \$100 for companies of over \$100,000.

Mr. Hewitt suggested that companies having a capital of over half a million dollars should pay \$100, while companies with a capital of over a million dollars should pay \$200.

Mr. Osborne proposed that the fee should be one dollar per thousand on the authorised capital, but in no case should the fee exceed \$250.

A short discussion followed in which most of the members, both official and unofficial, joined.

The Governor thought there should be a sliding scale.

Mr. Hewitt considered the maximum too low.

After a vote the amendment submitted by Mr. Osborne was passed.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Attorney General moved that Council resume Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the construction and management of railways.

With reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Osborne as to regulations requiring the railway to guard against setting fire to grass, etc., from sparks issuing from the funnels of the engines the Attorney-General suggested that the matter might be dealt with in the form of a resolution which would carry a penalty.

Mr. Osborne said that if this were a private railway it would be a different matter but this was a Government concern.

After a short discussion, in the course of which Mr. Osborne spoke of the conditions on English railways, it was agreed that the idea be incorporated in the form of a special regulation.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

PATENTS ORDINANCE.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1895, was postponed.

Mr. Hewitt suggested that the Bill should be sent to the Chamber of Commerce for consideration.

The Attorney-General said that would be done as soon as possible.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:

FURNITURE.

A sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A. Police, other charges, furniture.

SCHOOL GRANTS.

A sum of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars in aid of the vote, Education, other charges, grants, principal grants under Grant Code.

This was all the business.

BURGLARY IN A GODOWN.

A burglary of a most daring character, was committed on the night of the 6th or early in the morning of the 7th instant, when a number of men forced an entrance into a godown in Lee Yuen Street West, which is owned by Tak Cheong and Company, and removed five rolls of white serge, and a case of singlets, the value of which amounted to over \$1,000.

When the robbery was discovered, the matter was reported to the police at headquarters, and Detective Sergeant Bell was deputed to investigate the matter. Yesterday, he arrested two men—Leung Hok, a tailor, of 163, Hollywood Road, and Lai On, a shop coolie, residing at 2, Wing On Street, who were found in possession of the stolen goods. They were charged in the Police Court, to-day, with receiving stolen property, and were remanded. Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the defence. The police are still searching for the thieves and hope to recover the balance of the stolen property.

CHINESE NAMES.

Chinese names formed the subject of a discussion in the Supreme Court, last Thursday, during the hearing of a debt case.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, a Castro, who represented the plaintiff, said that the defendant's name was Li Kam Tong, but that his other name was Mong Sin Wan.

Mr. Justice Gompertz was very doubtful. He inquired whether the latter name was a *nom de guerre*. d'Almeida admitted that it was.

Murder in Cold Blood.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN THE EAST RIVER.

TRADER KILLED FOR A COMMON BANGLE.

The Hongkong police have in their custody at the present moment a man who is wanted by the Chinese Government for certain outrages which he is alleged to have committed with a number of others on the East River some time ago.

The suspect, who gave the name of Sun Ah Wan, was arrested in the Colony by virtue of a warrant the other day, after being at large for nearly nine months. Since his arrest Sun Ah Wan has been lodged in the Victoria Gaol for identification purposes. This took place in the gaol last Thursday afternoon, and of the three witnesses brought down, only two succeeded in picking out the suspect from a gang of other men.

Mr. H. L. Denney, son, who is conducting the prosecution for the Crown, told the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) of the dastardly outrage, alleged to have been perpetrated by the man Sun Ah Wan and his gang, on Thursday afternoon, when the accused stood on his trial to answer charges of murder and armed robbery.

In this case the defendant is charged with robbing a passenger boat, the *Nam Hing*, which trades between Wai Chow and Ho Yuen, and with the murder of a passenger on board. According to the story, the *Nam Hing* left Wai Chow early in the morning of the 27th October last on her usual run. She had on board a crew numbering eleven persons in all, sixteen passengers bound for Ho Yuen, and a general cargo. The voyage up the East River on the first day was slow, and the current was unusually strong, and as always the case under such conditions most of the crew were on the banks pulling the craft up the river.

One particular that should be mentioned here is the fact that nearly all the passenger boats trading between the East River ports do not travel after dusk. They anchor, wherever they happen to be, in the stream at five o'clock every afternoon, resuming the voyage early next morning.

The *Nam Hing* followed this custom soon after leaving Wai Chow, but nothing happened until three days later when she was attacked. On the afternoon of the 30th the boat dropped anchor near the land, and signs there were some of the impending trouble.

About nine o'clock, however, when the crew were supposed to have been asleep, two gunshots were heard. One of the passengers got up to investigate what the reports were about, and as he did so, the rest of the passengers, who were none other than pirates, ordered him to sit down and be quiet. The man, of course, obeyed.

The pirates in disguise held the crew up with their revolvers for some time until they were joined by twenty or thirty more of the same kindred from the shore. The crew and the "passenger" were then seized, and the crew were tied together with wire, and the unfortunate men were driven ashore, while the pirates, except two who were keeping watch over the men, ransacked the junk from stern to stern, even going so far as to remove the cargo.

While this was going on one of the desperadoes noticed on the head of the passenger a jade stone bangle of no great value. He told the trader, for that he was, to hand it over. The trader said that the bangle was not worth much, and begged to be permitted to retain it. The pirate refused for a few seconds, and when he stated and released the trader from the others, by clipping his queue from the wire to which it was attached, and took him forward. In less time than it would take to relate the fact there was a shot fired, and soon after this the pirates departed. When the forward part of the boat was visited later the dead body of the trader was found. He had been shot through the heart and relieved of his bangle.

The matter was reported at the first port the *Nam Hing* reached, and many months of inquiry resulted in the capture of a man, who is supposed to have had a hand in so cold-blooded a murder.

This was the gist of the story related by Mr. H. L. Denney, son, to the Court on Thursday when the accused came up for trial.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing is retained for the defence. After evidence was heard the case was adjourned.

WHILE WOMAN IN DIFFICULTY.

CHARGED WITH DISOBEYING AN ORDER OF BANISHMENT.

Lottie Kingsbury, or Kingsberg, a woman of the under world, for whom a warrant was issued the other day for disobeying the order of a magistrate, returned to the Colony yesterday and was arrested by Sergeant Cashman. At the end of March last the fair one was ordered to leave the Colony. She did not do so at the time and a summons was issued against her calling for an explanation. The summons was returnable on a Tuesday and as Miss Kingsbury did not appear the magistrate issued a warrant for her arrest. It was later discovered that the woman had left the Colony. She, however, returned to the Colony yesterday as already stated and was apprehended. She was allowed out on bail of \$100. This morning, she was charged in the Police Court with disobeying an order of banishment, and the case was remanded.

SOLICITOR'S INTERPRETER ROBBED.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN AN OFFICE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

A daring robbery was committed in the offices of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, Queen's Road Central, some time during working hours on the 9th inst., a thief having succeeded in annexing \$425 worth of valuables from one of the employees without leaving any trace behind him. The property stolen consisted of a gold watch and chain, valued at \$400, a gold pencil, which was attached to the chain, worth \$25, and \$30 in banknotes. The information placed at our disposal is to the effect that after Mr. Li Hong Mi, the late Supreme Court interpreter, returned to the office in the morning he deposited his property in one of the drawers of his desk, which he left unlocked when he left his room to attend to a client. When he returned some minutes later the valuables had disappeared. A report was immediately made to the police, and the pawnshops were notified of the theft, a description of the missing articles being supplied to each pawnbroker. Outside that there is no clue, so far as it is stated, which might lead to the capture of the scoundrel.

Three weeks' hard labour and ordered to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours, was the sentence imposed upon a scoundrel, the Police Court, last Thursday, for committing a robbery at the Quarry Bay Shipyard, on Wednesday. Accused stole a sheet of glass paper and a quantity of brass. Second watchman Maynard prosecuted.

THE PRATAS ISLAND DISPUTE.

VALUATION FOR COMPENSATION.

As a result of a conference between Mr. Segawa, the Japanese Consul at Canton, and Chinese authorities, it is reported that the valuation of Mr. Nishizawa's business on Pratas Island has been settled at \$500,000, *ex gratia*.

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THE PRATAS ISLAND DISPUTE.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday was a gala occasion for the French residents of Hongkong, for it was the anniversary of the stirring events which led to the birth of the present Republic. The day was observed with characteristic rejoicing by the French community, to whom the 14th of July must necessarily bring back the terrible episodes of the Reign of Terror.

All the French offices and retail shops were closed to business, from many of which the "tricolour" was seen to flutter to the breeze. M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul, received official and civil callers in the forenoon and afternoon at his residence, No. 13, Peak Road, which included Captain Pa Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, who called on behalf of Sir Frederick Lugard, and leading members of the community and Government officials. In the afternoon, a reception was held, at which a large number of local residents was present. It is needless to observe that the occasion was also privately celebrated in right hearty style according to traditional custom.

CELEBRATIONS IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th July.

To-day being the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, sports have been arranged to take place in Shamshien this afternoon in the French concession. In the evening, fireworks will be let off in the bays, and illuminations will be made in the French concession.

The French steamer *Paul-Bonaparte* will probably not leave for Hongkong until the display of fireworks has been concluded in order to afford her passengers an opportunity of witnessing the pyrotechnic exhibition before their departure.

A CASE OF IDENTITY.

WHO IS THE DEFENDANT?

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz had a very intricate point to solve in a case which came before him in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Thursday. The question to be decided was whether the defendant in the action was a man, a boy, or a woman.

The suit was one for money lent, and the plaintiff swore that the loan was made to a man named Li Kam Tong, from whom he obtained a receipt. The solicitor for the defence said that Li Kam Tong, the holder of a stall in the Central Market, was a nine-year-old boy, whilst a clerk in the Registrar-General's department, the keeper of the stall-holder's register, swore that Li Kam Tong, the person who applied for the stall, was a woman.

The case was that in which a man named Li Kam Tong, a trader carrying on business at 503, Queen's Road West, sued one Li Kam Tong, of the Mong Siu Wan, trading as the Wai Tai Chan and Yung Cheong firms, shopkeepers and compradors, of 47, Central Market, to recover the sum of \$300 alleged to be due on a deposit note dated 27th December, 1908.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Mr. d'Almeida said that he had subpoenaed the Registrar-General asking for the register of stall-holders in the Central Market. Yesterday he informed him of the date of the trial (this morning) but so far nobody had appeared in Court from this office.

His Honour: I suppose he would send a clerk. When did you write to him?

Mr. d'Almeida: Yesterday afternoon.

His Honour: There must be some delay. A representative will be here presently, I believe.

Continuing, Mr. d'Almeida said that plaintiff some years ago made the acquaintance of the defendant, Li Kam Tong, alias Mong Siu Wan.

Mr. Harris: I appear for Li Kam Tong; not for Mong Siu Wan.

Mr. d'Almeida: Li Kam Tong's other name is Mong Siu Wan.

Mr. Harris: It is not.

Some days after plaintiff and defendant were acquainted the plaintiff said that he was a stall-holder in the Central Market. The defendant did not believe the statement, whereupon plaintiff took him to the stall and showed him a photograph of himself. Plaintiff was satisfied, and some days later he lent defendant \$300, the amount asked for, and obtained a receipt. The plaintiff applied for repayment some time later, but was put off from time to time and he never got the money. From the register of stall-holders of the Central Market, kept in the office of the Registrar-General, it would be seen that in June the register was altered and another man represented himself to be Li Kam Tong.

His Honour: Behind there, my Lord. He is only nine years old. (Laughter).

A boy, who appeared to be about six years old, stood up and walked in the direction of the Court.

The plaintiff was then called and he gave evidence corroborating the statement made by his solicitor.

Cross-examined, the plaintiff said that when Mong Siu Wan said he was registered as Li Kam Tong he asked him the reason, and the defendant replied that he took his grandfather's name. Plaintiff was suspicious, but he did not take any steps to inquire into the matter. The \$300 he lent to defendant personally—not to the firm.

A clerk from the Registrar-General's department produced the register, which showed that the holder of the stall in question was "Li Kam Tong, aged nine years old."

Mr. Harris: Did the person who applied for the licence look like nine or thirty years old?

The witness replied that the person who applied for the licence was a woman.

The nine-year-old boy who called himself Li Kam Tong, was called to the stand. He said that his proper name was Li Kam Tong, and explained how his father brought him to the Colony from the interior.

A woman swore that she was sole proprietress of the Yut Cheong firm, which took over the Wai Tai Chan, which went into bankruptcy. A man named Mong Siu Wan was formerly in her employment, but he was dismissed for not attending to the business. When he went to register the business she was told that a woman's name could not appear on the register, so Mong Siu Wan's name was put down. At present Li Kam Tong, the nine-year-old boy's name, was entered as licensee.

Further evidence was heard, and his Honour gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff against one Li Kam Tong, but not against the boy bearing the same name.

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Hongkong University Scheme.

H. E. CHANG JEN CHUN'S SUPPORT.

HANDSOME DONATIONS PROMISED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th July.

The news will be received with general satisfaction that by order of H. E. Chang Jen Chun, Viceroy of the Province of Guangdong (Wong Wai Pak), the Tsoi for the Development of Native Industries (Chao Mong Tsang), the Kwong Chow Prefect (Ko Kun Cheung), the two district magistrates of Namhoi and Pan Yu held a dinner party on board a number of flower-boats at the Dutch Folly on the afternoon of the 8th instant when the local gentry and the leading members of the Native community were invited to attend with a view to soliciting donations and as an indirect appeal to the public for subscriptions towards the funds for the establishment of the Hongkong University.

During the progress of the entertainment it was pointed out how the proposed Hongkong University will be to the benefit of the people of China, especially those residing in the South, so that of the estimated sum of \$1,500,000 required for the establishment of the institution, half should at least be forthcoming from entirely Chinese sources in order to show their earnest co-operation for the realisation of the scheme. The following amounts were promised by some of the guests who were present at the unique gathering:

Lo Siang-kui.....\$10,000
Luk Yui-yun.....10,000
Lui Kwok-lin.....2,000
Pun Pao-hang.....1,000
Kong Hong-yun.....1,000
Sir Chun Tsang Liang Cheng.....1,000
Lo Kwong-tsing.....1,000
Li King-hun.....1,000
Chung Sik-fan.....1,000
Ko Tai-hong.....1,000
Tam Lai-tung.....1,000
Tang King Fook Tong.....600
Wong Sai Shou Tong.....500
U Fung Tai Tong.....500
Chan Tsun-mun.....200
Yick Hok-sing.....100
Li Yuen-am.....100
So Chi Kung Tong.....100
Ng Ying-yueg.....100

\$ 32,200

H. E. Chang Jen Chun was also present at the meeting and assured all those present that he would endeavour through his own personal efforts to secure subscriptions amounting to \$100,000 from his countrymen towards the funds for the proposed University. Besides this, subscription lists will be issued to the various societies and institutions to invite donations. A meeting is to be again held to-day by the Canton Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of raising further funds. It is estimated that the total amount which is likely to be forthcoming from the city of Canton, including the sum already acknowledged, will reach \$300,000 or over.

ABANDONED ON AN UNINHABITED ISLAND.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Some days ago we reported that eleven Japanese, who had been engaged in snaring birds and stuffing the skins on an island in the Marshall group, in the South Pacific, had been landed at Hongkong and handed over to the Japanese Consul by the German Consul there. The men arrived at Kobe by the *Asa-maru* on the 30th ultimo. They claim to have been abandoned on an uninhabited island, whose name is charted as Gaggai Rico, and rescued by a German boat. According to their story, they gained their livelihood by snaring birds and stuffing the skins on small islands off the Japan coast. With three others they arranged to charter a small sailing vessel of 75 tons called the *Hora-maru* belonging to Kawashima Heiji of Tokyo, and extend their operations further afield. Accordingly they left Shinagawa Bay on the vessel, accompanied by a Captain Minagawa Tomokichi, on June 17th last year, and on August 27th arrived at a small island whose name they did not know. They were landed, and the vessel departed, the captain promising to return to the island without fail in ten days to fetch the skins, and leaving a supply of provisions sufficient to last them till that time. Not knowing the name of the island, the men could not be sure whether it was a Japanese possession, but they set to work collecting birds and preparing their skins, and continued industriously until January 1st, when they expected the *Hora-maru* to arrive. However, the vessel did not put in an appearance, and as the month wore on the men became alarmed. Their supply of provisions had run very low and towards the end of the month they required their rations to the smallest amount commensurate with existence, and they decided to work. Every day they went up to the highest point of the island and scanned the horizon for the little vessel, and watched by turns. Early in February their supply of provisions completely ran out, and from morning to night they wandered about on the shore, catching fish or digging the eggs of seabirds out of the sand, and just managed to keep out a bare subsistence. For drinking purposes they had to distil the seawater, but unfortunately, on February 7th the still which they used for that purpose was accidentally broken and they were left to depend for their supply of drinking water on the scanty showers of rain which occasionally fell, carefully storing it in the vessel they had.

[They were now reduced to a most miserable plight and hourly awaited death. On March 21st for the first time they espied a vessel, but it was not the *Hora-maru*. It proved to be a small German pleasure yacht cruising in the South Sea. The vessel anchored at the island and remained there five days. Those on board landed and discovered the stranded men, but could not understand what they said, and did not appear to realise the gravity of the situation in which the men were placed. However, they were ordered to leave the island, and to take the Japanese off the island, going to the small size of their vessel. The yacht then departed and the marooned men struggled to keep life in them in the hope of rescue in a few days. However, it was not until May 8th that they were succoured. On that day the German gunboat *Dorff*, accompanied by two steamers, arrived at the island and the Japanese were rescued. On May 21st they arrived at Hongkong on the German steamer *Germania*, to which they had been transferred by the gunboat and were subsequently sent to Japan. They underwent further hardships, but they left Shinagawa Bay by the *Asa-maru*, but three of them died from privation on the island. Their remains were cremated by their comrades and the ashes preserved. They are shortly to be brought to Japan, as the large collection of stuffed birds accumulated by the men during their sojourn on the island is of great value.

THE CHAI WAN MURDER.

CRIBS OF THE DYING MAN.

A Hongkong Telegraph representative has succeeded in securing further details in connection with the murder on the Chai Wan gap—between Shau-ki-wan and Stanley—which was perpetrated on Thursday morning, mention of which was recorded in our last issue.

But for one or two slight changes which has to be made to-day, our yesterday's account of the tragedy is accurate.

In the first place the dead body of the man has since been identified as that of a Public Works Department foreman, who had been in the employ of the Government for nearly eighteen years. That revenge was the motive for the dastardly deed is a foregone conclusion, and that the unfortunate man had been lured up the hillside by his enemies and then attacked there is no gaining.

It must have been a few minutes after the man was lured to the ground that an Indian police-constable, when passing the scene of the tragedy heard cries of "I'm a Government man; I'm a Government man; I've been killed," being called out in Cantonese, and rushing up the hillside from whence the sound came, he found the man in his last gasp. Before anything could be done the man had expired.

Everything is being done by the police to trace the murderers, and it is to be hoped they will be successful in their efforts.

GROCER'S SHOP RANSACKED.

CHINESE "BRAVE" SHOT DEAD NEAR SAMCHUN.

Another rendition case—the second this week—as heard in the Police Court, last Tuesday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a shoemaker named Lo Shun was charged with the commission of murder and armed robbery at Samchun, Chinese territory, on the night of 17th May, 1909.

Mr. H. L. Denney, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution. The defendant pleaded not guilty and was undefended. In this case, it will be remembered, a gang of between twenty and thirty men, including the defendant, it is alleged, forced an entrance into the Tung Fu grocer shop, in the Sun On district, on the night in question. They terrorized the shopkeeper and his *jois* with their revolvers and shot at him, treating them as the premises. The alarm was given as the robbers were leaving the premises, when they came into conflict with a number of "braves" who came to the rescue. A fight followed, with the result that one of the soldiers were shot dead. The robbers then decamped. The accused was traced to Hongkong, and located in Market Street, Hunghom, and arrested.

The case was adjourned, after evidence was taken.

Evidence was heard in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the trial of the man Lo Shun, who is wanted by the Chinese authorities at Canton for the alleged murder of a "brave" and committing armed robbery in a grocer's shop in Chinese territory, quite close to Samchun, in May last.

SUPREME COURT BUSINESS DELAYED.

INDIAN WITNESS OBJECTS TO COURT INTERPRETER.

Some delay was caused during the hearing of an Indian case in the Supreme Court, last Wednesday, and some minutes elapsed before the business was resumed. An Indian witness, who was called to the witness stand to be sworn, objected to the Court's interpreter, Mr. Alim Khan.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Why?

The Witness—I don't want this interpreter. What is your reason?—The interpreter is a friend of the defendant. He takes his meals in the shop.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—If the witness objects to the interpreter we cannot go on.

Mr. d'Almeida:—If my friend knew that his witness would take an objection to the interpreter he should have given notice to that effect or brought his own interpreter.

Mr. Harris:—I have my own interpreter here—my clerk.

Mr. d'Almeida objected to this, and asked whether it was not possible for Mr. Suffield, the Chief Justice's clerk, to undertake the duties. Mr. Justice Gompertz:—I am afraid Mr. Suffield is busy with the Chief Justice

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PRINCE CHEN.

IN JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Yokohama, 9th July.
Prince Chen paid a visit to Hakone on the 8th inst. and after a stay of a few days he will start on his return journey to China on the 13th inst.

TUNGKUANSHAN CONCESSION.

HONANESSE INDIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 9th July.
Liang Tun-ye, president of the Waiwupu, has had a conference with the representatives of the Peking Syndicate at his own residence. He recommends to the Grand Council to deal with the case judiciously, by not yielding to the pressure of the people, lest the susceptibilities of Great Britain be offended.

PRATAS IS. QUESTION.

WEI-HAN APPOINTED COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 9th July.
Viceroy Chang Jen-chun has telegraphed to the Central Government that Taotai Wei-han, director-general of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section), has been appointed Chinese Commissioner to confer with the Japanese Consul, Mr. Segawa, on the Pratas Island question.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

ENVOY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 9th July.
A telegram has been received from Tai Hung-tze, special Envoy, reporting his arrival in St. Petersburg and reporting that the Russians have accorded him a cordial reception and that he will return to China as soon as his mission is concluded.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

DENOUNCED BY A CENSOR.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
A certain censor has denounced Admiral Li Chun, commanding the South China naval forces, for his alleged sympathy with a certain Frenchman.
The memorial denouncing Admiral Li and containing various proofs of the allegations has been pigeon-holed.

SHANTUNG.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
The new Governor of Shantung, Shun Poki, will start for his post on the 15th inst.

WAIWUPU.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
Liang Tun-ye, president of the Waiwupu, has decided to tender his resignation owing to the numerous difficulties he has met with in conducting negotiations with foreigners.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

A NORTHERN CRUISE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
The British Minister has applied to the Waiwupu for permission for certain cruisers to cruise around the waters of Hupeh.

The Waiwupu has acceded to the request and has telegraphed to the Governor of Hupeh to accord the British Squadron a cordial reception.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

THE SPECIAL ENVOY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
Tai Hung-tze, who proceeded on a special mission to Russia to return thanks, has decided to return at the end of the present month.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

PREFERENCE TO AMERICAN-BORN CHINESE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
The President of the Board of Education is in favour of selecting Chinese boys resident in America for education there.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

LOANS FOR NAVAL REORGANISATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 11th July.
It is rumoured that President Taft is willing to make loans to China for the reorganisation of her Navy. The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, to ascertain if the rumour is well founded.

THE WAIWUPU.

DENOUNCED BY CENSORS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
The Censors have denounced the members of the Waiwupu for being in sympathy with foreigners.

CHIHLI OFFICIALS.

DENOUNCED BY NA TUNG.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
Acting Viceroy Na Tung has denounced several Taotais in the Chihli Province to the great joy of the gentry and people.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

SELECTION TO BE MADE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
The Waiwupu submitted a memorial on the 10th inst. wherein it is stated that, in the coming autumn, the Ministry will, in conjunction with the Board of Education, select and send students to America.

TIBET.

PROMOTING INDUSTRIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
The Ambans of Tibet—Lin, Wan and Chiu—have submitted a joint memorial urging that Wu Kwok-lim and Cheung Yuk-nam be recalled to China for the purpose of devising means to promote industries in Tibet. An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning this recommendation.

TUAN FANG.

DEPARTURE FOR PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
It is reported that Viceroy Tuan Fang will start for Peking on the 15th inst.; but he has not made up his mind whether he will travel via Hankow or Shanghai.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT'S CONTEMPLATED RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
The President of the Board of Education was to have resigned, but owing to the Prince Regent's persuasion he was induced to cancel his leave of absence and has since resumed his duties.

GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

ARRIVAL AT TIENTSIN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
The new Governor of Shantung has already arrived at Tientsin on his way to Shantung.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

INVESTIGATION IN ABEYANOR.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 12th July.
Viceroy Tuan Fang has not yet reported on the allegations preferred against Tai Nai-huang, the Shanghai Taotai.
He has left the matter to be dealt with by his successor, Viceroy Chang Jen-chun.

HUPEH.

THREATENED FLOOD.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Hupei, 13th July.
The river has risen over thirty Chinese feet.
The people became panic-stricken. Precautions have been taken to guard against inundation.

LEGATION GUARDS.

THE BRITISH CONTINGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 13th July.
The British Admiral at Weihaiwei has notified the Waiwupu that, although other Powers have withdrawn their Legation Guards, Great Britain is unable to do the same for the reason that the Guards must be retained for the protection of British subjects.

TUAN FANG DENOUNCED.

AN INCREDIBLE ALLEGATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 13th July.
The newly appointed Censor Wu Shikang has denounced Viceroy Tuan Fang in very strong terms. He has formulated twelve charges against the retiring Viceroy; the principal allegation is that H.E. Tuan Fang has misappropriated the Korg Wai Relief Funds to the extent of over a million taels.
When the Prince Regent read the memorial he became astounded.

TIEH LIANG.

APPLICATION TO RETIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 13th July.
Tieh Liang, president of the Ministry of War, has applied for leave to retire from the service; but the Prince Regent has refused to accept his resignation on the ground that his services will be required in carrying out reforms.

THE WAIWUPU.

THE PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 13th July.
The President and Vice-Presidents of the Waiwupu have presented a memorial pointing out the difficulties they have encountered in their intercourse with Foreign Powers; and that the gentry and people have been in the habit of criticising their actions.

The memorialists urge that in future all matters concerning foreign affairs should, in the first instance, be discussed by the Deliberative Assemblies of the respective Provinces concerned before being submitted to the Waiwupu.

VICEROY CHANG.

DEPARTURE FROM CANTON.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 14th July.
A telegram has been received by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. from the Board of Reorganisation at Canton to the effect that Viceroy Chang Jen-chun will leave Canton for Nanjing on the 20th inst. The telegram asks that a special steamer be dispatched to Canton to convey H.E. Chang to the North.
In compliance with the telegraphic despatch, the C. M. S. N. Co. has decided to place their s.s. *Tai-shan* at his Excellency's service.

NANKING VICEROYALTY.

GRAND COUNCIL'S CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun to start for Nanking before the end of this month so that he may assume duties on the 20th inst.
A telegram to the same effect has also been despatched to Viceroy Tuan Fang urging him to proceed by the end of this month.

YUAN-SHIH-KAI'S PROTEGES.

DENOUNCED BY NA TUNG.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
The other day Acting Viceroy Na Tung denounced Taotai Kei Chung-wei and Taotai Wong Shih-yue who were appointed to their posts by Yuan Shih-kai.
The Prince Regent has given instructions to Na Tung to deal with them severely.

MEETING OF VICEROYS.

YUAN'S APPOINTMENT WITH CHANG.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy-designate of Canton, in his memorial returning thanks for his appointment to the post of Viceroy, mentions the fact that he has arranged

with Viceroy Chang Jen-chun by telegram for a meeting at Shanghai or Nanking for the purpose of conferring on pending matters of importance.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

QUESTION OF RETROCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
The British Minister in Peking has stated that in the event of Wei-hai-wei being retroceded to China, the garrison at Wei-hai-wei and the squadron will be sent to some Treaty port for protection of British subjects.
[The foregoing telegram is printed for what it is worth.—Ed., H.K.T.]

AN OFFENDING JOURNAL.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S REPRESENTATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
In consequence of an article appearing in the *Kwok Po* newspaper, concerning a mining concession in the Honan Province, the British Minister has addressed representations to the Waiwupu.
The Foreign Ministry has asked the Board of Civil Affairs to take the matter up.

VICEROYALTY TRANSFER.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, Tuan Fang, and Chang Jen-chun not to take with them unnecessarily subordinate officials as members of their staff upon their transfers to new posts.

PRINCE CHEN.

DEPARTURE FROM KOBE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 14th July.
Prince Chen left Kobe on the 13th inst. for Tientsin.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

PRINCE REGENT'S CONCERN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th July.
The Prince Regent takes a keen interest in the matter of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao.
Yesterday His Imperial Highness ordered the Grand Councilors to direct Commissioner Ko Yu-him to report by telegram from day to day regarding the progress of the Conference.

CANTON VICEROYALTY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YUAN SHU-FUN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th July.
The Grand Council has wired to H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of the two Kwang, to proceed to Canton without delay.

TUNGKUANSHAN MINES.

WAIWUPU HARRASSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th July.
In view of numerous criticisms by the people, the Waiwupu is exercising its best endeavours with a view of getting back the Tungkuanshan Mining Concession.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

AND THE CHIHLI MUDDLE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 15th July.
Acting Viceroy Na Tung submitted a memorial to the Throne urging that Yuan Shih-kai be ordered back to Tientsin to settle the financial muddle of the Province.

THE PEKING SYNDICATE.

SUGGESTION FOR OFFICIAL'S DISMISSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Honan, 15th July.
The Governor of Honan Province has memorialised the Throne suggesting the dismissal of Young King-shun as the official who signed the mining agreement with a certain Company (Peking Syndicate) without authority.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General—

12th July, 1908, at noon.
At 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon East of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

13th July, 9.30 a.m.
9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon East of Northern Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving N.W.

1 p.m.
N. W. Cyclone or typhoon crossing Northern Luzon. Moving W.N.W. or N.W.

5.30 p.m.
At 5 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. N. W. of Luzon moving N. W. W.

14th July, 12.05 a.m.
At 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China less than 300 miles distant.

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Macao's Delimitation.

MUZZLING THE HEUNGSHANESE.

A PRECAUTIONARY PROCLAMATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th July.
To prevent unnecessary interference by the people of Heungshan in his mission in connection with the negotiations with the Portuguese Commissioner over the Macao delimitation question, H.E. Ko Yu-him, the Chinese Imperial Delimitation Commissioner, has issued a proclamation, through the Heungshan magistrate, forbidding the people from creating any disturbances during the progress of the negotiations.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER'S RETURN.

COMMENCEMENT OF DELIBERATIONS IN SIGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

13th inst.
In accordance with his arrangements H. E. Ko Yu-him, the special Chinese Commissioner for the delimitation of Macao, arrived in the Colony from Canton last night by the French steamer *Paris*. His Excellency is accompanied by his suite.

The deliberations of the Commission were unavoidably delayed owing to the Chinese Commissioner's ceremonial visit to Canton to tender congratulations to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun on the latter's promotion to the Ling Kiang Viceroyalty. Just when the first sitting of the Commission will be held, it has not yet been decided; it is a fair presumption that it will not be long before the respective delegates meet in solemn convocation in order to reach a solution of the vexed problem to the mutual satisfaction of the two nations that have lived in perfect amity for over three centuries.

COMMENCEMENT OF DELIBERATIONS.

DATE FIXED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

14th inst.
With the return of H.E. Ko Yu-him, the Special Chinese Commissioner, from Canton yesterday, the delegates to the Conference for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao have fixed the date for the first sitting. We learn authoritatively that the Commissioners will commence their deliberations, which are to be conducted in private, to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

The report which we were the first to publish of the meeting place of the Conference is now officially confirmed. The Commissioners will hold their sittings in a private apartment, which has been fitted up with all the appointments and conveniences in keeping with the dignity of the Conference and of its distinguished members, at "Hsiao" (Little) Road; the private residence of Senator J. J. Lallier, Consul for Portugal and Brazil in Hongkong.

"MAN OVERBOARD."

ADVENTURE ON THE "ON SANG" ON THE HIGH SEAS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

13th inst.
While the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's steamer *On Sang* was ploughing her way to Hongkong from Java the other day one of the Chinese crewmen, a man named Yau Cheung, made an attempt to put out and to his life. The *On Sang* (Captain E. S. Woolley) left Java on the 3rd instant with a cargo of sugar bound for this port. On the morning of the 6th, the cry of "Man Overboard" was raised. Mr. James Campbell, the chief officer, rushed to the side of the vessel, and recognised one of the firemen struggling in the water.

The sea was very calm, and a life buoy was thrown to the man, who refused to take advantage of it. By this time the vessel was steaming, a life boat was launched, and the fireman was rescued—none the worse for his adventure.

The motive for the man's act is not known, but it is supposed his mind is unbalanced. Early in the morning he was seen sitting on the fo'c'sle head in a contemplative mood. Then he was seen to rise, and the next minute the man had sprung over the side.

When the *On Sang* reached port yesterday the fireman was handed over to the Water Police. This morning, when charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, he was ordered to be placed under medical observation, and the case was remanded.

THE MAKING OF TYPHOONS.

A SEASONABLE TOPIC.

Appropos of the recording of the first typhoon of the season (somewhere near Hainan) the *Union* gives an interesting account of how a typhoon is formed.

It begins in a very small way. The day is exceedingly hot and the atmosphere growing heated, expands and rises. As this hot column of air rises, colder air rushes in on all sides to take its place and as the heated air continues to ascend, it cools and then presses down on the air under it, forcing the latter to rush in more rapidly to take the place of the recently ascended hot air. The ascending column of air, being acted upon by the sun's rays, increases its velocity and circumference, and, in a short time, it is several miles in diameter and the diameter keeps on increasing till the rotary motion extends perhaps a thousand or more miles in circumference.

At first the commotion has been almost stationary. Now it attains two motions, one round its axis and the other along a course in which the typhoon commits great havoc. So long as there is an obstacle in the way, the course of the typhoon is pretty regular, but when it reaches land, it is liable to be deflected or broken up, though a mariner knows that when he faces the wind in his locality the centre of the typhoon is then eight points or so on his right, though in the Southern Hemisphere it is on his left. In the centre of the typhoon there is a perfect calm, but the wind increases further out. Further out still, it will not be so hot and the atmosphere growing heated, expands and rises. As this hot column of air rises, colder air rushes in on all sides to take its place and as the heated air continues to ascend, it cools and then presses down on the air under it, forcing the latter to rush in more rapidly to take the place of the recently ascended hot air. The ascending column of air, being acted upon by the sun's rays, increases its velocity and circumference, and, in a short time, it is several miles in diameter and the diameter keeps on increasing till the rotary motion extends perhaps a thousand or more miles in circumference.

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H.E. KO YU-HIM.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

H.E. Ko Yu-him was entertained to dinner at Government House last Thursday night. The following were invited to meet the distinguished official appointed to conduct the negotiations for the delimitation of Macao:—Mr. S. W. To, Mr. Chan Siu-ki, Mr. Kwok Yik-ting, Mr. Yung Him-ping, Mr. Li-hing, Mr. Chiu U-tin, Mr. Li Yau-chun, Mr. Lau Yam-tsun, Mr. Leung Pui-chi, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Wei Yut, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. G. T. Lloyd, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. Harris, Mr. E. C. Blanchflower, Mr. C. Clement, Mr. P. N. H. Jones, Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. Henry Berkeley, Commodore Lyon, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

KILLED ON SEABOARD.

BOILERMAKER ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MURDER.

Information has been received by the police at Shanghai that a case of murder on the result of an assault which took place in the Quarry Bay Shipyard yesterday

THE Waiwupu is preparing to negotiate with the Japanese Minister on the Tung-Mukden Railway question.

MR. R. O. Hutchison has been appointed a deputy registrar of marriages, with effect from the 30th June, 1909.

MR. C. A. Dick Melbourne will act as Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, Supreme Court, with effect from the 30th June, 1909.

H.E. THE Governor will preside on the occasion of the annual prize distribution at the Italian Convent on Tuesday, July 19th, at 6 p.m.

MR. T. K. Denly will act as Director of Education during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Irving or until further notice, with effect from this date.

THE official financial statement of the Colony for the month of April last, just published, shows a debit balance of expenditure over revenue of \$208,937.42.

IT is reported that Commissioner Tang Shao-yi will be appointed President of the Waiwupu, Grand Councilor Chang Chih-tung has obtained leave on account of indisposition.

H.E. CHANG Jen-chun, the retiring Viceroy of Canton, is expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 29th inst. by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Hainan*. His Excellency will remain in the Colony two or three days.

MR. Amos P. Wilder, United States Consul-General, left Shanghai for America on Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., on three months' leave. During his absence Mr. P. Heintzmann will have charge of the Consulate.

IT is stated that H. E. Tunn Fan, Viceroy at Nanking, was present on the 5th to lay the foundation stone for the Nanyang Industrial Exhibition. A large number of guests were invited on this auspicious occasion.

THE Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., kindly informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending June 26 amounted to 19,129.63 tons and the sales during the period, to 19,689.87 tons.

THE Grand Council intends to telegraph to H.E. Tai Hung-tze, Ambassador to Russia, ordering him to negotiate with the Russian Government in regard to Tsingtau and demand the evacuation of the Russian troops there.

THE Sandakan correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—We notice the China Borneo Co. have the frame up of a large lighter at their Fort Pryor works, but have not heard yet whether it is for their own use or not.

THE P. & T. Times says that Mr. Demets, of the Sino-Belgian Bank, is shortly leaving for Shanghai. Mr. Demets was acting manager at Tientsin. Mr. Schlachmeyer is returning to Tientsin in the capacity of manager.

THE Prince Regent has instructed the high members of the Waiwupu to investigate the causes of the loss of sovereign rights in judicial, customs, postal, currency, police, mining, industrial and commercial matters in China.

IT does not seem to be generally known that a cat show is contemplated to be held at Hongkong at a not remote date. From this it would seem the neighbouring Crown colony is hard up in the way of entertainments.—*Strait Times*.

A COOLIE, Ng Tsui, who was found sauntering about the premises of the Naval Yard at about noon last Tuesday, "taking in" everything worth seeing, was charged in the Police Court, on Wednesday morning, with trespassing, and had a fine of \$4 to pay for his colesness.

THE Japanese Naval Office is in receipt of a telegram from Admiral Iijima, Commander-in-Chief of the training squadron, stating that the squadron left Honolulu for Hakodate on Thursday. The squadron is due at Hakodate on the 20th inst. and will arrive at Yokosuka on August 7, calling at Ominato on its way.

RECENTLY the Navy Commissioners held a meeting at Peking to discuss plans for the Navy re-organization, which they proposed to increase the Navy considerably. Besides contracting for men-of-war from foreign countries, it has been proposed to build a new dock at the southern ports for building and repairing vessels. A broad scheme is being arranged to carry out this idea.

SENTENCE of six weeks' hard labour and six months' stocks was passed upon a Chinaman, Tsung Lai (18) who was charged in the Police Court, this morning (15th inst.), with breaking into No. 150, Wellington Street at an early hour this morning with the intention of committing a felony. Accused gained admittance by forcing the back door lock. His movements about the building aroused the occupier, who chased and captured the man after a hot chase.

A COOLIE named Chan Fuk was charged in the Police Court last Thursday (11) stealing a quantity of brass from the Naval Yard, and (2) assaulting an Indian policeman in the Admiralty's employ and (3) damaging his uniform to the extent of \$8. He pleaded not guilty to the charges, and after evidence was heard he was sentenced to two months' hard labour and six months' stocks for the theft. The other charges were dismissed.

LANG HENG, a Chinese girl, aged 18, committed suicide Wednesday evening, 6th June, at the residence of Yee Wing, St. John's road, Glebe, Sydney. She recently came to Australia from Canton, and was proceeded against for being a prohibited immigrant. A writ was entered into that she would be handed to the authorities, and in the meantime she was living at Yee Wing's home. On Wednesday night her body was found hanging in her bedroom by a rope tied round her neck and attached to the top of the door.

MR. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, obtained a re-hearing of the case yesterday afternoon (9th inst.), in which Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a woman named Chan Mei to suffer fourteen days' hard labour for cruelly assaulting what is alleged to be her thirteen-year-old servant girl on several days this month—reported in last evening's *Telegraph*. The grounds submitted by Mr. Harris in his application for the re-hearing were that the girl was not known to the woman, and had never been in her house. The retrial is to be heard on Wednesday next.

UNDER date of June 25, the Japanese Minister of Education announced the scheme to establish a Commercial Faculty in the Tokyo Imperial University. It will be remembered that it was this scheme of establishing a Commercial Faculty at the University, instead of converting the Tokyo Higher Commercial School into a Commercial College, which, in conjunction with the proposed abolition of the Post-Graduate course at the School, brought about the recent strike of the students of the latter institution. Eventually the Government postponed the abolition of the Post-Graduate course for six years, but refused to abandon the remainder of its scheme.

A SNAKE measuring fifty feet in length was lately caught in the vicinity of Ochiimachi, Maniwa-gori, Okayama prefecture, says the *Japan Times*. The reptile has a flat head, red eyes and white scales with golden spots. Spectators are daily crowding to see the rare reptile.

JAPANESE exports during the last ten days of June amounted to ¥10,599,000 and imports to ¥9,569,000, the excess of exports standing at ¥1,030,000. Exports increased by 5 per cent., owing to activity in silk, and imports declined by 21 per cent., owing to inactivity in cotton and rice.

TAM WA, a shop coolie, residing at 18, Tung Man Lane, with the sense of the artistic, stole three dozen picture postcards from a postcard shop in Queen's Road Central last Thursday afternoon. He was arrested, and in the Police Court, on Friday was sentenced to a fortnight in gaol.

A SERIES of films are to be thrown on the screen for the next few nights at the Ko Shing Theatre in Queen's Road by the American Cinematograph Company. The pictures include the recent Chinese Imperial funeral. The first performance took place last night, commencing at eight o'clock.

AS H. E. Tang Shao-yi, who was ordered to study the currency question in foreign countries, has returned to China, currency reform will soon be brought up for discussion. Duke Tani Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, will strongly advocate the adoption of the dollar of seven mace two candareen denomination.

THE Russian Ambassador in Tokio is said to have approached the Japanese Government with a suggestion that no time should be lost in settling the various questions outstanding between Russia and Japan, so as to remove every source of international friction. The Foreign Office in Tokio greeted this suggestion with much satisfaction, and conferences will immediately begin.

IT is stated that President Hsu Shih-chang of the Yuchi-nanpu or Ministry of Communications recognizes China's need of an ocean steamship line for Chinese students and merchants travelling abroad, and believes that the China Merchants' S. N. Co. should have such a line. It is, therefore, proposed to acquire some ocean going steamers for the scheme and run them under Government auspices as mail steamers.

CHAN FUK, a shop coolie of 137, Des Voeux Road West, was charged in the Police Court, to-day (15th inst.), with the larceny of a bag of dried lily roots, valued at \$4. Defendant entered the China Merchants' godowns (No. 4) yesterday afternoon, and was seen by a number of coolies leaving the premises with the sack. He was handed over to the police, and in the Police Court, to-day, received sentence of a month's hard labour.

A PROPOSITION to build a floating bridge across the Huangpu-jio Pointing from the Chinese Bund was brought forward on Sunday last at the Public Welfare Society meeting in the Chinese city. The benefits to be derived from the bridge are set forth in the scheme. It is estimated that the construction with buildings at both ends would cost some Tls. 150,000. The proposer believes that a Company might be formed to carry out the scheme.

IT is stated that the Police Headquarters in the latter City of Peking recently called the manager of the *Kung Yung Pao*, a vernacular paper, to account for some inaccurate statement made in that journal, and treated him to a sound scolding. The Chinese Press determined not to submit to this kind of treatment without a fight, and last Friday a meeting was held at which it was decided to address a joint complaint to the Ministry of the Interior.

CHENG MUK, a foreman of coolies, residing at 8, Elgin Street, paid a visit to a miner, Chan Yau, who is employed on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, on the 7th instant. When Cheng took his departure, Chan discovered that his box had been forced open and \$100 in notes missing. A report to the Sham-shui-poi police followed, and Cheng was arrested last Monday, with a portion of the money in his possession. On being charged with theft in the Police Court, on Tuesday, and on being found guilty, he was sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazell to suffer three months' imprisonment and six hours in the stocks.

THE Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of the 16th ult. reports:—At the navy yard, Puget sound, the Great Northern liner *Minnesota* was examined by the surveyors yesterday while workmen took out the broken port-tail shaft, which snapped while the big vessel was steaming from Yokohama to Seattle. The shaft is being removed through the vessel and a spare shaft will be installed without delay. It is expected that this work will not take more than two days, the broken shaft having been removed ready to go into service as soon as the new piece of steel is placed in position. A large crowd witnessed the *Minnesota* enter the dock Tuesday afternoon.

ON the approaching departure from Japan of Mr. and Mrs. A. Collaço, the members of the Portuguese community and their families gathered at the residence of Mr. P. da Silva, on Sunday, 3rd inst., says the *Japan Herald*, and presented to their much esteemed friends and old members of the community an address, accompanied with a handsome souvenir as a demonstration of their sympathy and goodwill. Mr. and Mrs. Collaço came to Japan in the early eighties and Mr. Collaço has been connected with the Union Insurance Society of Canton for over 25 years. He is leaving Japan to enjoy a much deserved retirement in Shanghai.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Queen's College shall in future be administered under and through the Director of Education. The Governing Body of Queen's College will therefore as from this date cease to exist and the Government Notification No. 14 and 37 of 1902, No. 683 of 1904, Nos. 92 and 95 of 1905, and No. 274 of 1906, appointing the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Honourable Mr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., the Honourable Mr. A. W. Brawn, the Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. A. Turner, and the Rev. T. W. Pearce to be members of the Governing Body of Queen's College are cancelled.

THE *Yorodai* tells a remarkable story to the effect that a marvellous invention has been made by a Japanese boy, aged 19, in the form of an airship which is in many respects far superior to the Wright aeroplane. For instance it is claimed that the Japanese contrivance can rise vertically and descend with perfect ease. Moreover, its motor is remarkably light, and it does not wholly rely on the engine for its power to remain in the air. It has a length of 60 feet (Japanese) and a height of 11 feet, with an alleged speed of over 50 miles per hour, while its carrying capacity exceeds eight hundred pounds. It is said that the insignificant sum of ¥4,000 is enough to make this airship. The boy inventor is called Yoshinobu Takaoka, a student of the Industrial School at Tsukiji. He has been engaged on his invention three years. He has not yet got the machine patented owing to his lack of funds.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorin & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,006,234	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/81 = \$26.024	4 1/2 %	{ \$98 1/2 buyers London £93
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$10,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$54 buyers.
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$411,990 £125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 203,747 Tls. 118,277 \$3,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 114 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$90,000 \$39,548 \$101,249 \$681,809	\$2,464,921	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$82 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$204,425 \$199,264	\$7,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	9,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$11,802	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,428,173	\$868,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$347 1/2 aa. and b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$264,838 \$99,067	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$607,500 \$79,428 \$25,344 \$100,000 \$240,000	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$32 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £100,000	£43,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 1/16 = \$3.154	...	\$66
Shanghai Tag and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £750,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 51 Tls. 52
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £16,000 \$48,081	£61,817	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	4 %	\$26
Star Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$10 \$5	{ Tls. 98,002 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	{ \$3,121	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	{ \$15 1/2 \$15 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897	...	\$15
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 255 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,259	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18 1/2 b.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	{ 150,000 50,000	{ £1 £1	{ 18/10 £1	{ £175,000 £12,259 £4,878	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$45,906	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$30,108	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$57 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$507,193 \$200,000	\$38,678	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$67
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,257 Tls. 135,000	Tls. 6,161	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 135,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 151 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 55,000 \$30,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000	Dr. \$4,100	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$19
Central Stores, Limited	{ 50,188 12,000	{ \$15 \$50	{ \$15 \$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$648,975 \$53,913	{ \$24,641 \$895	{ \$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	{ \$70 ex n.f. b. \$42 b. new
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$250,000	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$108 aa. and a.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$222,122	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$94 buyers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$48,101	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,593,045 Tls. 300,000 none	Tls. 24,404	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 300,000	Tls. 1,068	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,593,045 Tls. 300,000 none	Tls. 24,404	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46 1/2
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 45,919 \$30,000	Tls. 8,850	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 135 1/2 sales
Yong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,919 \$30,000	\$6,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 92 buyers
Leong-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 111 buyers
Yee Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 31,173	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 400 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Sell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ £1,500 \$4,000	£648	1/100 per share for 1907 = 1.937	10 %	\$102
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$60,000	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	8 %	\$13 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	{ 50,000 20,000	{ \$12 \$12	{ \$12 \$12	{ none	{ \$67,138	{ 50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	{ \$6.90
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$16 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000	\$3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$0 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$185,000	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$23
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$20,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,790	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouw-planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,911	Tls. 116,853	{ and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,000 a.
Park Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14 buyers
Park Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000	\$1,204	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	3 %	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$110 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 2,450	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 168 1/2 a.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,550	£20	£20	{ Tls. 20,000	Tls. 23,938	Final of 3/- making 46/- for 1908	...	Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$56,602	None	...	\$22
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	6 %	\$25 buyers
Waisata Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Yatou Waterboat Company, Limited	54,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$13 sales
Watson Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$8.70
Johnson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$2,613	Final of 50 cents for 1908	...	\$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none	\$3.91	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	\$4 sellers

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7081

第一初月六年元統宣

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

大拜禮

號七十月七年九零

336 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$14,500,000
Steady
\$1,500,000 at 4% = \$1,500,000
Silver \$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Bannock, Esq.
A. G. Barrett, Esq.
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H. Shullin, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.
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H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 month, 1 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 week, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 day, 1/4 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 hour, 1/8 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 minute, 1/16 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1 second, 1/32 per cent. per annum.

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On Fixed Deposits for 1/10000th of a second, 1/128000 per cent. per annum.

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On Fixed Deposits for 1/100000000000000000000th of a second, 1/838860800000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

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On Fixed Deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second, 1/219902325555200000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second, 1/4398046511104000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/87960930222080000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/17592186044416000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/351843720888320000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/7036874417766400000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/140737488355328000000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/2814749767106560000000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/56294995342131200000000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/1125899906842624000000000000000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/225179981368524800 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/4503599627370496000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/900719925474099200 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/18014398509481984000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/36028797018963968000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/7205759403792793600 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/14411518807585587200 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/288230376151711744000 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 1/100th of a second, 1/57646075230342348800 per cent. per annum.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,500,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:
TOKIO, KOREA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CHANGCHUN, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTONG, LIYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANGCHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

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On Fixed Deposits for 1/1000th of a second, 1/879609302220800000000000000000000000000000 per cent. per annum.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS	TO S. I.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Fahnke WEDNESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm About WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COLEMAN" Capt. H. Raegener FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOEMIO" Capt. F. Sembill Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Lafont	20th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	22nd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Cazanova	3rd Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Océan Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

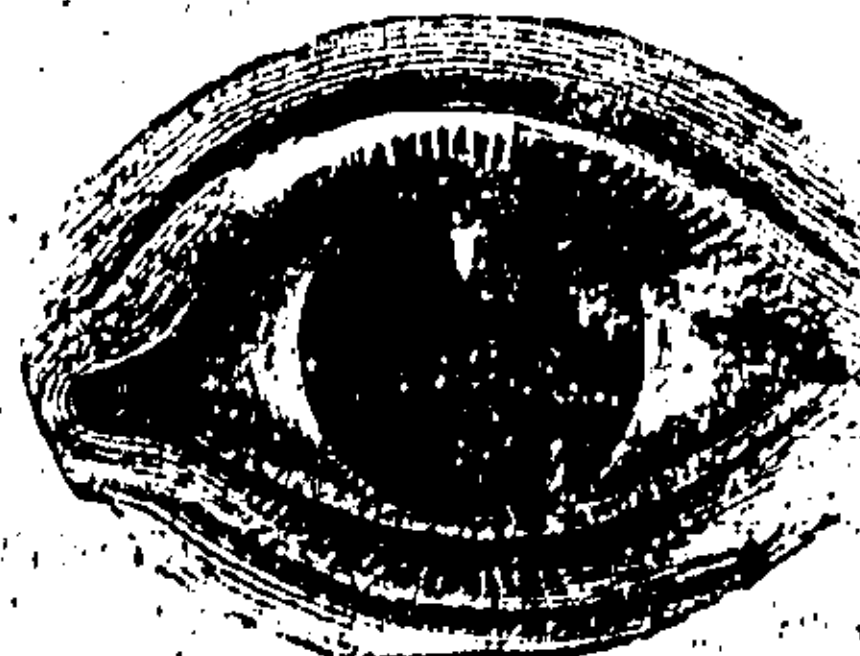
The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon. For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF DAGUILLAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 10, Beaufort Street. SHANGHAI, 100, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 9th March 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plan and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition. Apply to—S. D. SETNA, No. 6, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [497]

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. Apply to—HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET. Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor. NO. 3, CLEFTON GARDENS, CONDUI ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 108, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [51]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, K. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [168]

TO LET.

GODOWN at 14, DUNDALL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [51]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with SHIRT KEYS, Manufactured by The GODFREY and BOYCE MANUFACTURING CO. of Bombay. One Safe 5 feet by 3 feet 8 1/2 in. by a feet 6 in. 2 Safes each 2 feet 1 in. by 2 feet 7 in. by a feet.

Also a few Large PADLOCKS for Godowns of the same Make. Also one OLIVER TYPEWRITER—in good condition.

Apply to—PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & CO., 6, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [517]

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

38-36, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

at DAGUILLAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [54]

UPPER YANGTZE SERVICE. THE "NINGSHAO."

To the casual observer it will appear somewhat extraordinary that there is so much enthusiasm shown over the inauguration of the Shanghai-Ningpo service by the "Ningshao," the new vessel belonging to the Ningpo Shaoxing Company, which was thrown open to public inspection last Friday, remarks the "N. C. D. News." On Saturday afternoon a large crowd of Chinese took up positions along the entire length of the Bund forenoon and on the different points and approaches in expectation of seeing the steamer start on her maiden voyage. Pootung had sent its complement, as there must have been several hundred people bent on the same errand, gathered on the opposite shore. The police regulations regarding the admission of Chinese to the river-side walks between the Custom House and the Public Garden, seemed to have been suspended for the time being, as they waited there for two or three hours unmolested and until long after the advertised time of her departure, and there only dispersed with evident reluctance when it was obvious that there had been a postponement.

To oppose such a powerful combination of Companies as are interested in the Ningpo shipping trade, the venture would, on the face of it, appear foredoomed to failure. But it is a tribute to the business acumen of the promoters, that they have had the astuteness to enlist the sympathy and support of the masses, by parcelling out the stock in such a way, as to give even the humblest worker an opportunity of co-operating. It is said that the Ningpo sampanmen and coolies await the arrival of the "Ningshao," with the same degree of expectant interest as their Shanghai confreres display here, and such a consolidation of interest must augur well for the future success of the Company. It is the beginning of a new chapter in the commercial history of Shanghai. Nothing quite so formidable has been attempted before, and the people take a pardonable pride in their ship—the argosy of good omen.

THE SIMPLICITY OF CHINESE WANTS.

SOME TERRIBLE STORIES OF STARVATION.

A correspondent of the "Hankow Daily News," now travelling across China on foot, describes the inhabitants of Chaotung, and locality, as follows:

"As can be gathered, the whole neighbourhood is extremely poor; poverty stalks abroad dressed in a rag or two, carrying a staff to keep away the dogs and a dirty bowl to gather garbage. Even the better class, who can afford their maize curds and beans when in season, are to be praised for the simplicity which everywhere marks their life." Indeed, this is true of the whole area which I have traversed. No furniture brings confusion to their rooms; no machinery distresses the ear with its growlings or the eye with its unsightliness; no factories blacken the sky with smoke; no trains screech to disturb sleepers and frighten babies. The simple bed, the simple stool, the simple wooden chopsticks in place of knives and forks, the small variety of foods and of cooking utensils, the simple, homespun cotton clothing—much of this finds favour in the eyes of the Occidental. The Chinese of all peoples teach us how they can live without furniture, without impediments, with the least possible amount of clothing in the case of the poorer classes, and it shows more than the advantage held by this great nation in the struggle of life. It shows incidentally also the real character of some of the weaknesses in our own civilization, and when one is in China forces reflection upon the useless multiplicity of our daily wants. We must have meat and bread and butter, glass windows and fires; hats, white shirts and woollen underwear; boots and shoes; trunks, bags and boxes; bedsteads, mattresses, sheets and blankets—most of which a Chinese can do without, and is actually better off without. This does not hold good in every class, for whilst there is no denying the charm of the simpler civilization, many of the Chinese of Szechuan and Yunnan glory in implements of western civilization, so matter whether they do not know the first thing as to the use of any particular article adopted.

"Chaotung is the centre of a district which has been devastated by recurring seasons of plague, rebellion, and famine, and thousands die annually from starvation in the town and on the level uplands which surround it. The beggars on one occasion becoming so numerous, were driven from the streets, were confined within the walls of the temple and grounds beyond the south gate, and fed by common charity. Huddled together in rags and misery, they died in thousands, and the Chinese say that of five thousand who created the temple threshold, two thousand never came out alive. Years ago the people could entertain some small hope of prosperity, now and again—if the opium crop was good, money was plentiful. But now no opium is grown, and the miserable people have lost all hope of better times, and seem to have sunk in many instances to the lowest range of distressful poverty. The occasion referred to happened some ten years or more ago; the unfortunate victims had for their food a rice porridge mixed with which was alleged to be lime, the common belief being that the majority of those who died, died as the effect of poisoning thereby. Outside the city boundary hundreds of the dead were flung into huge pits, and even now the inhabitants refer to cases when children were exchanged at birth for a handful of rice, or even less. During my stay in this city, I heard on all hands some of the most blood-curdling stories of the dire distress which like a dark cloud menaces the people, some of which are even too dreadful for public print. One day when I read these lines, I imagine their home, even a Chinese home, refuse to pass what turned out to be the corpse of a well-made child, one limb of which had been gnawed away. It would take a hard heart not to be touched at constantly happening occurrences of this nature."

Intimations.



Colonial Secretary's Department.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm, established under the Opium Ordinance, 1861-1909, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting gross and of preparing and dealing in Gross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in Government Gazette as Notification No. 401, of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,

Colonial Secretary.

2nd July, 1909.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that THERE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares Numbered 45504/-, 45505/-, 45506/-, 45507/-, 45508/-, 45509/-, 45510/-, 45511/-, 45512/-, 45513/-, 45514/-, 45515/-, and 45516/- in the above named company standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a new Certificate for the same shares will be issued in favour of the said JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased), and the original Certificates will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [530]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy:

"Bisquit Dubouche

& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE

Sole Agent,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [42]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG JOE COMPANY LTD. have now 10,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at HART POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [100]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner—in order to take special precaution against possible dangers. I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [100]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom references may be made for the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Andersen to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

ANY INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [14]

Intimation.

Powell's
Furnishing
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

\$140 to \$325.

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained without detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN
OFFICE
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL
BOOKCASES

AND

FILING
CABINETS

on the vertical sectional system, allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

POWELL'S
(FIRST FLOOR)

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN PALMER JUNK & CO. of 40 & 51 Eastcheap, London, England, Merchants, have, on the 5th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

- i. The device of a monkey mounted upon a fowl.
- ii. The device of an elephant showering water through its trunk on a baby elephant in a tub;

in the name of JOHN PALMER JUNK & CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. Trade Mark Number 1 is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

- Class 23—(a) Cotton yarn and sewing cotton not on spools or reels.
- (b) Sewing cotton on spools or reels.

- Class 31—Yarns of wool, worsted or hair.
- Class 57—Miscellaneous:

- (1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other classes.
- (2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.
- (3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes.
- (4) Tobacco pipes.
- (5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.
- (6) Furniture cream, plate powder.
- (7) Tape, tents, rickcloths, rope, twine.
- (8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.
- (9) Packing and hose of all kinds.
- (10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Trade Mark Number 1 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:— Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24 since August 1900.

Cotton goods not included in classes 23, 74 or 38 in Class 25 since 1900.

Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair in Class 34 since 1900.

Woolen and worsted and hair goods not included in classes 33 and 34 in Class 35 since 1900.

Trade Mark Number 2 is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

- Class 23—(a) Cotton yarn and sewing cotton not on spools or reels.
- (b) Sewing cotton on spools or reels.

- Class 25—Cotton goods not included in classes 23, 24 or 38.
- Class 33—Yarns of wool, worsted or hair.
- Class 35—Woolen and worsted and hair goods not included in classes 33 and 34.

- Class 50—Miscellaneous:

- (1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other classes.
- (2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.
- (3) Goods manufactured from animal or vegetable substances, not included in other classes.
- (4) Tobacco pipes.
- (5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.
- (6) Furniture cream, plate powder.
- (7) Tape, tents, rickcloths, rope, twine.
- (8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.
- (9) Packing and hose of all kinds.
- (10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Trade Mark Number 2 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24 since 1900.

Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair in Class 34 since 1900.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1909.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HANG LAM CHONG (李林庄) of No. 104 Hollywood Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have, on the 4th day of June, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

The three characters (李林庄) Hang Lam Chong meaning the apricot grove, each character being printed on one of three apricots on a twig with leaves and apricot blossoms and below a picture scroll with curled edges showing three figures representing a mandarin in the centre, a squirrel on the right and an old man holding a staff on the left, the three combined forming the emblem of Blessings Honour and Longevity, in front of the figures a white wine jar with blue spots thereon and a ladle, thereon, and on the said scroll lotus and other flowers in bloom with leaves and birds and an edging of key patterns at the top and bottom thereof.

in the name of HANG LAM CHONG (李林庄) who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants during the last six years in respect of the following goods:—

MEDICINAL WINE, in Class 3.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1909.

H. K. HOLMES,
Solicitor for the Applicants,
No. 54, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

CHINESE FAMILY LIFE.

A STUDY AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

Mr. Yoshino, assistant professor in the Law Department of the Tokyo University, who was formerly a tutor to the son of Yuan Shih-kai, has an article in the *Nippon Zasshi* describing family life in China. We make the following interesting extracts:—

SECLUSION OF WOMEN.

"In China communication between men and women is strictly forbidden, and the house is so built that no man can enter the apartments of the women from the outside of the building. This strict separation is insisted upon amongst the Chinese themselves, and foreigners are kept at a very long distance indeed. I spent two years in the Yuan family, and was on intimate terms with Mr. Yuan and his son, but I was never allowed to meet Mrs. Yuan. One day I was coming out of Mr. Yuan's study and was on the point of entering the coach which was waiting for me in the courtyard, when I heard the rumbling of another carriage, and before I could realise what was going on, a manservant grasped me by the arm and forcibly dragged me into an adjoining room, where he shut me in. Later I learnt that Mrs. Yuan had just arrived from Peking, and all males had to be shut in or driven away while she was entering the house. Even the pages and footmen were not allowed to stand by. Only when the lady was seated in her private room was I allowed to emerge.

"It is customary in rich Chinese families to maintain concubines as well as a lawful wife. In Mr. Yuan's establishment there were perhaps five or six such women. The difference between the treatment accorded the wife and that dealt out to the concubines is very great. High Chinese officials usually have their residences within the office precincts, and when the wife goes out the front gate is opened, three salutes being fired as in the case of her husband. The wife is usually accompanied by thirty or forty attendants when she leaves the residence, but the concubines are allowed to use only the back gate, through which pass children and ordinary visitors. As there are no lady doctors in China, ladies of the higher classes, on falling ill, have to send for male doctors, but those doctors would not dare to look at the face of the ladies they attend. Japanese doctors, who are not inclined to pay attention to this point of etiquette, are not sought after unless the case is serious enough to necessitate their aid. The interpreter who assists in the diagnosis always casts his eyes downward and never looks up even while he is talking to the lady. When such high-class ladies take a walk, they confine it to the courtyard and are surrounded by long curtains.

LOVE OF BIRTHPLACE.

"No people love their native place more than the Chinese. No matter how long they may live in another place or what prominence they may attain elsewhere than their native town, they never regard the field of their activities as anything but a place of sojourn. According to their notion, it is the place where they sleep but not where they live. To the question 'Where is your home,' they invariably name the place of their birth. Their ideal is to return to their native town as soon as they have made enough money, and to bury their bones in their fathers' place, however far away they may be during their life. In a country where means of communication are poor, it may require many months of hard travel to reach their goal, but they never think of burying their bones in a strange soil. Even those who have magnificent residences in their native town are satisfied with miserable dwellings in their place of sojourn. Most of the high officials live in their official quarters, while petty officials live in bachelor fashion in tenement houses attached to the office premises, as they are not allowed to have their families in the tenements. Even those who can afford to hire houses for their wives do not always live with them. They live in the tenement houses and join their families only once or twice a week. A similar custom prevails among employees of commercial houses, and quite often a house is run by males alone. In such circumstances they do not like to invite people to their houses; indeed, some of them often conceal their lodgings.

SLAVE MARKETS.

Then Mr. Yoshino refers to the existence of slave markets and asserts that women are often bought and sold even at the present time. "Among the lower classes," he continues, "even marriage is not free from this idea of purchase. A recent judgment given by the Tientsin Court will give the reader some notion of the Chinese attitude to marriage. A husband discovered his wife in the act of unfaithfulness, and attacked the man who was found with her. When the case was brought into the Court, the latter sentenced the seducer to hard labour for six months, and judging that the husband would not be happy with an unfaithful wife, ordered him to divorce her, at the same time commissioning the elders of the village to sell the woman and give the money so obtained to the husband so that he could buy a new wife. This judgment was delivered in the autumn of 1908 by what is regarded as the most advanced Court in China, which stands for the abolition of extra-territoriality. This custom, however, prevails only among the lower classes. In the higher classes an early engagement is usually arranged by the parents.

FOOT-BINDING.

It may be noted that not all Chinese women bind their feet. Those of Manchurian extraction never practise the custom. Though the evil of foot-binding is admitted in theory by all, the recognition does not seem to affect the practice to any remarkable degree. The Chinese, strange to say, see three virtues in foot-binding. First, it stops the woman from going out of the house, which is taught as one of the female virtues. In the second place the small foot adds to a woman's attractions, for in the Chinese notion, a figure with large hips, balanced on small feet, smiling about in a rolling fashion, is the ideal of beauty. The Chinese word for beauty is 'Xiao Xing'.

(fashionable) literally means 'flow of wind' and this, I think, is the Chinese idea, is evinced in the walking of such a woman. In the third place, they honestly believe that the muscles pressed out from the feet contribute to an enlargement of the hips, thereby adding beauty to the female form. Chinese women think more of their ornaments, rings, and gems than Japanese women, but pay little attention to their clothes. On the other hand, men are inclined to take pride in the gorgeousness of their attire.

THE PUNISHMENT OF UNCHASTITY.

"It should be borne in mind that in matters of ethics, the Chinese honour old people, and among the higher classes chastity is most rigorously insisted upon. A remarkable penal case was decided in the Tientsin Court last summer. A female teacher of the Normal School of Tientsin poisoned her daughter, who had clandestine relations with a man-servant. I supposed that the respondent would be the mother alone, but in the judgment the servant was punished and the mother acquitted. It was held that the man had wronged the girl and was responsible, but the mother had the right to judge the misdeed. This extraordinary judgment shows clearly how much the Chinese honour their parents, and incidentally their insistence on chastity. This abnormal respect paid to the parent was the cause of the tremendous power the late Empress Dowager wielded over the late Emperor. The Japanese proverb says 'In old age we must follow the dictates of youth' (*old-age no shi shugao*), but the Chinese idea is just the reverse. They pay great attention to filial piety, but I regret to say that, both men and women think very lightly of the marriage ties. True, there are no legal divorces in China, but this is rather a proof that the Chinese have no notion of the inviolability of marriage."—*Japan Chronicle*.

JAPANESE AND AMERICA.

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS.

The new marriage laws of Washington passed by the last session of the Legislature and effective from June 1st will act as a heavy blow to the passenger travel from the Orient to the United States by way of Seattle, says the *Seattle Times*, and may result in some of the Seattle steamship services to the Far East being abandoned, though this is surely an exaggerated view. "At the present time," the *Seattle Times* continues, "the greater part of the passengers arriving in Seattle by the *Alaska* of the Great Northern Steamship Company or the vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are the proxy wives of Japanese residents of the United States."

"A proxy wife is married in Japan to the groom in the United States whom she has never seen by means of his photograph. She is then sent to the United States and upon arriving is met by her husband and taken to her future home. Before leaving the immigration station in Seattle it is necessary for the proxy brides to be married under the United States ceremony to their Japanese husbands. According to the new marriage law, the county auditor is not permitted to grant a marriage licence unless the application is accompanied by the affidavits of two residents of the county who have known the contracting parties for at least a year prior to the application and whose sworn statements show them to be of good moral character, not feeble-minded, of legal age, etc. The affidavits if found to be incorrect make the two signers liable for punishment under the perjury law. A large part of the proxy brides coming through Seattle are destined for homes in California or other counties of the State. Those who are to reside in Seattle are in most cases not known to two residents of the county. The immigration law calls for a legal wedding in Seattle, but the State law prevents most of them getting a licence."

A MILLION AND A HALF
SMUGGLED GUNCAPS.

THE CRUISE OF THE "KEN-NUN HENG."

The good ship *Ken Nuen Heng* is a thoroughly practical looking Chinese junk, or would be to the eyes of those unversed in the ordinary junk of commerce. She has two decks and three masts raking at different angles, to say nothing of a crew of 16 hands, all told, and a quantity of pigs, ducks and fowls, and particularly a few casual invertebrates. Her valiant skipper rejoices in the appellation of 'Fack Hong' and he and his brother, the cook of the gallant craft, are likewise the owners. And vessel and crew hail from a port with an impossible name somewhere on the island of Hainan. Running south-westwards before the N. E. monsoon some six months ago the *Ken Nuen Heng* rounded Cambodia. Point and boldly beat up the Gulf of Siam and at the mouth of the great river found a ready market for its flourishing Petrie. Here she loaded up with salt and went off with it on a wind to Singapore, whence she took a lot of firewood to Singapore. Here the gallant skipper and his cook loaded up the ship with poles, such as are used in Siam to entwine the sirri or betel plants upon. They also took on board 22 cases, of which more anon. Paknam was reached one Saturday and on Sunday the *Ken Nuen Heng* beat boldly up the river. The *Ken Nuen Heng* was just about to cast anchor in front of the Bombay Bazaar Corporation's saw mill when a Customs launch hove alongside. The myrmidon contained in it dived down among the bean-poles and shortly afterwards came up all smiles. They did not say much but they made the crew get up the mid-hulk, made fast a line to the junk, and towed her to the Customs' station below Bangkok Point. Here a thorough overhaul was made with the result that the 22 mysterious cases were brought on deck and found to contain a total of not less than one million, four hundred and ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty gun caps. There were 1,000,000 of one size and 499,750 of another, the six boxes they were contained in each bearing the British Royal coat-of-arms and the legend "Enfield Rifle Caps." Of course the "munitions of war" were confiscated and equally of course the skipper and cook and part owners were put under arrest. The skipper must have thought he was in China for he promptly offered to take the Customs' officers 5,000 to pass the goods. It is hardly necessary to state that this offer was not counted unto him for righteousness and that both the skipper and the cook have to face the music in the District Court.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that 'sin' was generally to be attributed to billowness. No doubt a clogged liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, L. R. C. P., London, Physician, Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that I. & R. MORLEY, of 18, Wood Street, London, E.C.4, England; Warehousemen, has, on the 21st day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of a Winged Wheel, in the name of I. & R. MORLEY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

Articles of Clothing, in Class 38.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1909.

I. & R. MORLEY,
HOWARD MORLEY,
Partner in the firm.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is hereby notified that on and after the 15th current, the selling price of ICE will be increased to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [53]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast
Port order carefully executed.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1909. [57]

Consignees.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIO,"
FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI and MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [59]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"ANDALUSIA."

Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [533]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 17th inst.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [531]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 26th of July, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [538]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SYRIA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours.

Goods not cleared

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's
FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.
Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

(18)

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$8 per annum
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world is 80 cents per quarter.

Singles Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

YOKOHAMA'S JUBILEE.

In celebration of the jubilee of Yokohama—since the port was opened to foreign trade—the *Japan Gazette* has published as a supplement a magnificent compilation of the events which have occurred during the last fifty years, besides giving sketches of the notable men and outstanding incidents of the period. Naturally the volume, or magazine, would be full of interest merely on account of the circumstance of what the *Gazette* somewhat pedantically terms "Yokohama's semi-centennial," but it is worth more than a passing glance and will probably be kept by old residents as a souvenir of their early days in the kingdom of the Rising Sun. All sorts and conditions of people have been caught in the editorial drag-net and compelled to contribute to the bulky composition, and there is scarcely a subject in which the foreign community is interested that is not mentioned and dealt with at length between the covers of this exceedingly interesting supplement. Having no memories of Yokohama, and having no notion of the place beyond that it is a great Pacific terminal port—a fact which is driven into one's head by every newspaper that turns up—we naturally turned to an article which promised to be of more than parochial interest. It is described as a special interview with Count Okuma, the out-spoken, blunt and caustic veteran who at the age of 77 years is still a force in the councils of the

nation and the scourge of evil doers. Speaking of the days of Commodore Perry, whose plight under the Japanese guns brought forth the memorable remark that "Blood is thicker than water," the Count stated to the representative of our contemporary that the country at that time was rent with disturbance both from without and within. From without came the pressure of Western civilisation; from within was the distracting force of domestic politics. Commodore Perry first came in 1853, then in 1854 and 1856, and he was followed by the conclusion of the Treaty of Five Nations—England, Holland, America, France and Russia. During these six years, 1853-9, Japan was riven with conflicting views—some thought the foreigners should be kept out at all costs and the sanctity of the Emperor and his territory be maintained; some realized that the time had come when the foreigners must be admitted, but were resolved to take the step only on condition that the prestige of the Emperor be preserved. These latter, of course, finally had their way, when the Tairo, or Special Emergency Premier, decided to open the country and concluded a treaty to that effect. Of course the people were up in arms against such action but the Tairo appears to have been a man of courage for he never faltered but steadfastly adhered to his principle expressed in modern language as the "open door." One remark made by the Count in this connection reads rather curiously. The interviewer writes: "This action of the Tairo Baron Ii Kamon-no-Kami, Count Okuma admitted, had been and still was the subject of controversy among his countrymen." Can it be that there is a section of the population of Japan which regrets the day when Japan was opened to foreigners and still longs for the blessed hour when the last of the tribe shall have disappeared? We can scarcely bring ourselves to think so, for why all these Welcome Societies and mayoral invitations which flood most newspaper offices at the opening of each tourist season? Why all those palatial hotels which are primarily intended for foreigners and those handsome booklets and guides describing the beauties and characteristic features of Japan? If there be such a section it must be of infinitesimal size and of no standing whatever, because we hear nothing of it at this short distance from Dai Nippon. Perhaps the Count simply believes that some of the conditions which existed when he was in his youth have not yet passed away or has not taken the trouble to discover the actual facts. As a Samurai he himself as he explicitly states was against the Shogunate who favoured the incoming of foreigners, and it is just possible that the old feeling has not been entirely eradicated from his mind. His opinions were somewhat changed, we are told, by the study of foreign conditions, "through the medium of Dutch literature, which was the only medium then available. He remembered that even books in that language were difficult to get and very expensive. Only works on science, medicine, mathematics, and so forth, were obtainable, and these could not be purchased directly, but had to be procured through Government agents, as much as ¥20 or ¥30 being asked for one small volume. But thanks to this study, the Count's views had become rather liberal, and he held that it was quite necessary to open the country to foreigners; that the Shogunate should be entirely destroyed and the Emperor be restored to power. But the Samurai generally, or warlike party, were opposed to such a liberal view, which was approved only by the minority." The treaty was signed, by a coup de main, in 1858 and on the 1st of July, 1859, Yokohama was opened to foreign trade under proper restrictions. The political atmosphere at the time was very stormy, on account of the occasion having arisen for the selection of an heir to the Shogunate. As the interviewer puts it: "Count Okuma retains a vivid memory of the excitement of those times. Though forbidden, he went secretly to Kyoto on several occasions, the first time in 1861, visiting the courtiers' houses, and thus picking up news and helping to influence public opinion. Of course there were no newspapers, and the suppressed excitement could only find partial vent in secret meetings. Public meetings were forbidden, and even private discussion of exclusion and the status of the Emperor sternly discouraged." Twice Count Okuma was imprisoned for persistent liberalism, in 1865 and again in 1866, so that the old statesman was a bit of a firebrand in his youth as well as in his maturer years. In 1866, he visited Yokohama at the time of the great fire. He remembers as a Samurai, always accustomed to wear two swords, the great effect produced on him by the fact that, in order to travel safely at the time, he had to give up both of them on that visit. He found the country rather more recalcitrant to the foreign "invasion," but there were constantly recurring evidences of partial dissatisfaction among the people. When Sir Henry Parkes was proceeding to the Court at Kyoto to submit his credentials his attendants were attacked in the streets; some French officers and sailors at Kobe were also assailed on another occasion,

though the culprits were duly punished. General Onuma introduced, in the 3rd year of Meiji, the foundation of a foreign military system into Japan, and was for that enlightened patriotism assassinated, but his memory is now honoured by a statue in Tokyo. So it was down with reformers in those days and against civilisation. The change that has come across the face of the country in half a century is almost incredible and would certainly stun any of those who were prepared to take up their residence in Yokohama on the 1st of July, 1859. As for the Count's opinion of the general effects upon Yokohama of its opening to foreign trade, His Excellency said that, sometimes, things looked at one time with dissatisfaction became satisfactory at another. In the Harris Treaty, Kanagawa was the name of the port opened, but owing to its proximity to the Tokaido and consequent danger of friction between foreigners and passing trains of Daiyos, the *locus* of the port was changed to Yokohama. The foreigners, according to the Count, raised the greatest objection to going to Yokohama, and the Government had to use its greatest influence to make Japanese business men go to trade with foreigners. But during forty or fifty years Yokohama has become a prosperous city and, including Kanagawa, has a population amounting to 300,000. With regard to the apprehension that Kobe was forging ahead of Yokohama the Count said emphatically that in his opinion there was not the slightest reason for Yokohama people entertaining such a feeling. In the first place, the Panama Canal would be opened six or seven years—the American Government said six. When the canal is completed all goods from Europe that now go *via* Suez will come through Panama to Yokohama; instead of to Kobe. In the second place, the United States and the South American States will make a very great development in a short time. Canada has been making an enormous development just now, and the U.S. with its 80 millions of population will increase its output stupendously. The territories east of the Rockies are already fully populated, but those west of the range are sparsely populated. Therefore American development must be in the west, which means a vast increase in the volume of American trade which must pass through Yokohama. In the third place, looking at the interior condition of Japan, we find the western provinces well developed, but the northern part still undeveloped. As this section is exploited, all its productions for export will find an outlet in Yokohama. In the fourth place, there must be considered the great increase in the population and prosperity of Tokyo. That city is perhaps not destined to become so developed as London, but probably will become the equal of Berlin, and any increase in the prosperity of Tokyo will be directly reflected in an increase in the prosperity of Yokohama. All these four features, of Yokohama's future, combined, formed a very strong guarantee of her assured prosperity in the years to come, and the Count took occasion to warn foreigners that they had been blind to these chances, and to advise them (especially, he said, the English merchants) to open their eyes, assume greater activity, bring more capital and invest it more largely in business in the port. The Count said that he was aware that Englishmen have a large amount of surplus capital. It was best for them to invest that capital in business enterprises in Japan. In two years, when the new Treaties are concluded, there will not longer exist any discrimination between Japanese and foreigners as to the right of possessing land and immovable property, mining and so forth. Japan will provide a very safe field of investment for foreigners. The only thing to be hoped in connection with the proposed Japanese revision of the Tariff was that the Japanese should not adopt the protective principle, but make their tariff a tariff for revenue only. Then industry and manufacturing in Japan would prosper. "In view of the probable turn of events," Count Okuma insisted, "foreigners should endeavour to take the proper steps to seize a great opportunity, by investing in Yokohama, now and from now, in preparation for rising values in the future." As we have said the *Japan Gazette's* Semi-Centennial, despite its clumsy webfooted title, is a remarkably interesting production giving glimpses of early days in the land of the cherry and the chrysanthemum, and it will appeal to the general resident in the Orient who has not seen Japan quite as much as it is bound to do to the foreign resident of Yokohama.

NEWS-TELEGRAMS TO THE ORIENT.

The average newspaper reader in the Far East is a constant and licensed grumbler in respect to the character of the print which he honours with his patronage. He would have the paper crammed with telegraphic news from London, Berlin, Paris and New York. He would have the news of the world at his dinner-table every evening and if he had his way, he would consent to part with one cent for the service. It is the privilege of readers to grumble and to show how a newspaper should be run but on the

question of telegrams they should occasionally give some thought to the immense cost involved in anything like a half and half service. The subject was discussed at one of the meetings of the Imperial Press Conference and as a Straits contemporary points out the matter is of vital interest to people in the Far East. "You cannot instruct the democracy at a shilling a word" was the title observation made by Mr. Standley Reed, of Bombay. He was referring to the appeal of Lord Rosebery "that the journalists of India would give some guidance to our democracy," and we conclude from the context that what the great orator had in his mind was the paltry and scrappy character of the information that is sent him about occurrences in that great dependency. To a considerable extent the same observation applies to news from all parts of the Empire. A correspondent for the Hongkong press, whether he is located in Hongkong, Singapore, or Bombay, has to weigh every word he sends, a score of times, because he knows that the aggregate tax upon the press for cabled messages is so enormous that even the wealthiest journals are incapable of bearing the burden of a really adequate service. When we reverse the direction of the messages, it follows as a matter of course that the burden is still more onerous, because colonial possibilities of circulation are far more restricted, and consequently the income available for the purchase of news is much smaller. To bring out a single day's record of a great cricket match may cost the colonial newspaper the whole year's subscriptions of several of its patrons, for every word costs 55 cents, and to Hongkong 90 cents, and code messages would not be permitted to travel at press rates, even if it were possible to contrive a code flexible enough to cover, in a form simple enough for daily use, the infinite variety of subjects with which a newspaper has to deal. We tend to lose touch with Home sentiment and affairs because the scanty scraps of news available are insufficient to preserve our interest, and few of us, unless compelled by professional necessity, have the energy to supplement what the cables have said by a careful perusal of month-old home papers when the mail comes to hand. That it would make people at home more sympathetic towards the Colonies and India, and the people in India and the Colonies more conscious of the Imperial ties if there were a better interchange of news is a matter which does not, we think, admit of doubt. Speaking to the Imperial Pressmen recently, the Prime Minister gave them no hope that matters would be mended in this respect. The writer of these lines must have felt that he was threshing a well worn subject which dispirits every conscientious editor. And yet people will over and over again fling in their face the appearance of a Far Eastern newspaper as compared with the London halfpenny papers. They forget that the *Daily Mail* has an avowed circulation of half a million daily and the *Daily Telegraph* has about the same. Other papers such as the *Morning Leader* guarantee their circulation to be over 250,000. We are confident that there is not a circulation of a quarter of a million papers daily taking every printed sheet published between Colombo and Yokohama. With regard to the cost of telegrams, however, it is probable that when Marconi begins to extend his wings we shall see a revolution in the price, and it is to be hoped that day is not far distant.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE King's exchequer, empowering Mr. Manuel Domingo Derteano to act as Consul-General for Peru at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Two Chinamen living at Motomachi, 2-chome, Kobe, were arrested by a policeman on the night of the 30th ultimo, in the act of smoking opium. They are now being examined at the Kobe Police Station.

It is notified in the *Gazette* for the guidance of all concerned—that His Majesty the King has ruled that flags should be flown at half-mast on the day of the death of any Foreign Sovereign and also on the day of the funeral.

This board of directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to pay a dividend for the half-year just ended at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This decision is to be placed before the half-yearly general meeting convened for the 22nd instant.

FORMERLY in command of the Boston Steamship Company's steamer *Shawmut*, Captain E. V. Roberts on June 11th took over the command of the *Hill Line Minnesota* in place of Captain Charles Austin, who has been her master for several years.

It is reported that the Russian Minister of War will pay a visit of inspection to Siberia and Manchuria during the coming autumn. He will inspect the condition of the Baikal, East China, and other railways and also the condition of the rivers Sungari and Amur.

Two scientists, Professor Ichihide and Professor Kokuze, of the College of Sciences of the Imperial University, started from Taihoku in Formosa on the 2nd instant for Mount Morrison, or Niliakas as it has been re-named by the Japanese, for the purpose of making astronomical observations. They are accompanied by officials of the Taihoku Astronomical Observatory, and expect to spend about a month on the top of the mountain, which is 12,320 feet high, and is thus the highest mountain in Japanese territory.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council: An Ordinance to amend the Companies (Local Regulations) Ordinance, 1907; and management of railways.

AN Indian dairyman residing in a matted at Yau-mai, was, in the Police Court, to-day, charged by Sergeant McDonald, with allowing his cattle to stray on Crown land. The defendant's excuse was that he could not help it, but he had to pay a fine of \$7 nevertheless.

A FARMER, Chan Yuk Ham, who was twice banished from the Colony, returned a few days ago and was arrested yesterday. He was charged in the Police Court, to-day, upon a charge of disobeying an order of banishment, to which charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a year's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

SENTENCE of six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, to-day, upon a coolie named Chan Hop, who was accused of stealing six tins of milk from one of the warehouses owned by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., yesterday. Mr. J. Heron, the wharfinger, prosecuted.

AT the instance of Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent of the Electric Traction Company, a man named Chan Kam was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with theft. The defendant was employed as house coolie by complainant. Yesterday, Chan entered the power house and was seen leaving the premises with a bucket which contained a quantity of phosphorus, bronze and brass. He was seized, and on being searched Mr. Course's silver cigarette case was found in his pocket. The case was removed from a cupboard in the house. Defendant was sentenced to six hours' stocks on the first charge, and to fourteen days' gaol on the second.

VILLAGES FLOODED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

News was received in the Colony this morning of the damage which has been done by the recent rain storms in certain parts of the New Territory.

At the time of writing it is impossible to estimate the loss which the villagers will have to suffer.

The report which the police at headquarters has received is of a very meagre nature. But it can be imagined, nevertheless, what trouble and misery those concerned have been put to.

The information placed at our disposal is to the effect that two villages, Chung Huk and Chung Chai, in the Pingshan district, which is opposite Castle Peak Bay, are flooded.

The water has risen to a height of four feet, and the people have been driven out of their houses.

Paddy fields have been destroyed, and the output of rice from that district this year will fall considerably below the average.

The rise of the water is also responsible for the loss of a large number of poultry and pigs, while considerable damage has been done to houses—the foundation of a great many being greatly affected, and collapses are expected to take place.

There is no report of any person being drowned. The amount of the damage done is considerable.

Later accounts received show that the water is receding in certain parts and that the villagers are returning to their houses.

THE OLD "ZAFIRO."

SOLD FOR JUNK.

A Puget Sound despatch of 17th ult. says:—The historic merchant steamer *Zafiro*, which played an important part in the Spanish-American war, is soon to lose her entity in a junk yard, according to the report here.

The vessel, is to be sold to the Chicago Junk Company, of Seattle, whose offer to pay \$1,300 for the vessel was the only one received in response to advertisements for bids. The *Zafiro* is considered useless as a ship and will probably be broken up for junk. She is a steel, schooner-rigged vessel of 1,200 tons displacement and was built in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1884. She carries a British register.

When Commodore Dewey was planning to proceed against Manila to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet there, he was in dire need of coal. The only fuel obtainable was that aboard the merchant steamers *Zafiro* and *Nankai*, British vessels engaged in traffic along the China coast. The owners were asked by the paymaster of Dewey's fleet to put a price on the cargoes of coal. They refused to sell the cargoes unless the ships were included in the sale. Realizing that the Americans were in desperate need of coal, the owners placed a price upon their vessels which was considered exorbitant. But it was no time to haggle over prices, so both ships, with their precious cargoes, were purchased. The *Zafiro* and *Nankai* were in the line of battle in Manila bay, the former as a supply ship and the latter as collier. Subsequently the *Zafiro* was used as a dispatch craft in the Philippines. Several years ago she was brought to this yard and has been here ever since. She had already outlived her usefulness, but all this time she has been here, it has been necessary to have a watchman on board at all hours. This expense has run up to many thousands of dollars while the vessel has remained idle at this yard. The navy offered the *Zafiro* to the army for a cable ship, but the army found that she would be useless for this purpose. She was offered for sale on various occasions. The first price fixed by the department was \$200,000 and the last was \$5,000. The Chicago Junk Company of Seattle made an offer of \$3,000 and this will be accepted. The *Nankai* is still a naval auxiliary vessel in Asiatic waters.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED PIRATES.

RE-HEARING OF THE WEST POINT RAID.

It will be remembered that about a week ago the West Point police, in charge of Inspector Robertson, raided a house in Belchers Street, and arrested seven men—a cook, a collier, a doctor, a boatman, a schoolmaster, and two tailors—in whose possession was found a large number of arms, to wit, fighting irons, daggers, etc., guns and pepper, which, so it was alleged, were to be used by the suspects for attacking the crew of a cargo boat called the *Tai Ping* on that day.

The reader will also recollect that the accused were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (first police magistrate) on the following day and being found guilty of having, in their possession, certain arms without a permit from the Police, they were each fined \$25, with the option of three months' hard labour.

Soon after the conviction was entered Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, applied for the re-hearing of the case in the matter of the boatman. His grounds for applying for a re-trial were that the two men in question knew nothing of the matter, that they were only lodgers in the house, and they had no hand in the affair.

Mr. Hazeland allowed the re-hearing, which was heard at the Magistracy, this forenoon.

Man Hang, one of the detectives, who raided the house, was re-called to the witness-box, and examined by the Court.

His Worship—When you entered this cubicle do I understand from your evidence that all the seven men were there?—Yes, all.

When you first saw the sixth defendant (the boatman) where was he?—In the cubicle, sitting on a bed.

Where was the seventh man (the schoolmaster)?—He was also seated on a bed.

You said that the sixth defendant ran into the kitchen when you appeared?—Yes.

Why did you allow that?—Because I had to look after the others.

Did you arrest him in the kitchen?—Yes. And the seventh defendant?—He ran into the next cubicle and hid himself under a bed.

Did you pull him from under the bed?—Yes. Who paid the rent for the house?—The seventh defendant.

Mr. Smith (cross-examining)—How many of you went to this house?—Three.

The witness said that there is no door leading to the street from the kitchen, where the sixth defendant ran. He did not find any weapons on the sixth and seventh defendants. There were four or five women in the house at the time of the raid. They were seated in the passage way.

Mr. Smith—Did you search the rest of the floor?—Yes.

And you didn't find any more weapons?—No.

Detective Choy Tim said that on Sunday last, at 8.30 p.m., he went to No. 27, Belchers Street (ground floor) in company with two other men. When he entered the house, he saw, through a crack in the partition, seven men in the first cubicle. Some of them were seated, while others were standing. Once inside the cubicle the men were searched. The two defendants made an attempt to escape, but were captured by another detective. After searching the men and finding the weapons, he assisted in taking the men to the station.

Mr. Smith—Have you ever seen any of these seven men before?—No.

The witness could not identify the two men who tried to escape. He believed, however, that they were the defendants as there were no other men, besides the seven, in the house. The sitting room of the house looked to witness like a school owing to the presence of a number of tables.

Mr. Smith submitted that the defendants occupied the second and third cubicles, and at the time of the raid the sixth defendant was seated at a table writing. He was learning to write, being taught by the seventh man—the schoolmaster, and it was very unlikely that they were mixed up in this matter. Like all other Chinese they were afraid of authority, and when the police entered they ran in order to get out of the raid.

The evidence of the boatman followed, the gist of which was a total denial of any knowledge of the matter. The defendant said that he had only been in the Colony for about five months and during his stay here he was employed by a man named Mok Hok, who, on being called, said that defendant had been with him for three years.

Mr. Smith, on hearing the contradiction, said that it was no use his going on with the case.

His Worship—You say that the sixth defendant was in your employ for three years. He says he was only with you for five months. How do you account for that?

Witness—He is lying.

His Worship said he was quite satisfied that the two defendants had nothing to do with the matter and discharged them.

A SHOBBLE SCHOOL-MASTER.

A REASON FOR BEING MINUS SHOES.

A young Chinaman, dressed in a brown water gaiter coat and a pair of blue trousers which were a size too small for him, and which had seen better days, stepped into the witness-box at the Magistracy, at noon to-day to give evidence on his own behalf. The man had been arrested on a charge of being in unlawful possession of arms.

His Worship—What are you?

Defendant—A school-master.

A school-master?—Yes.

How is it that you are a school-master and you do not wear shoes?—In the hurry to get away I kicked them off. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crowther Smith (for the defence)—His feet look as if he was in the habit of wearing shoes. (Laughter.)

And the examination of the prosecution

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

KO YU-HIM'S DILEMMA.
[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th July.

In an audience with the Grand Council the Prince Regent expressed it as his opinion that the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao is one of very great importance.

If H.E. Ko Yu-him, the special Chinese Commissioner, should succeed in bringing the negotiations to a successful issue he will be adequately rewarded, otherwise condign punishment will be meted out to him.

PRATAS ISLAND QUESTION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANTON VICEROY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th July.

Having regard to the fact that the Pratas Island question has not yet reached a settlement, the Prince Regent has given instructions to the Viceroy of Canton to exercise every caution in dealing with the matter lest cause be given to arouse the people's indignation.

CANTON PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

A CAPABLE OFFICIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th July.

The Canton Provincial Treasurer (the Viceroy ad interim of the Liang Kwang Provinces) is recognised to be a very capable official, especially in regard to financial matters.

The Prince Regent has signalled him out for preferment at an early date.

PRINCE SHU.

TO INQUIRE INTO NAVAL REFORM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th July.

Prince Shu will soon be relieved of his present duties in order to conduct investigations into the question of naval reorganisation.

His post as president of the Ministry of the Interior will be taken by Prince Chen on his return from Japan.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Mr. Justice Gompertz gave his reserved judgment in Chambers, this morning, in the case in which Jackaria Alimshamed, a salesman, in the employ of Messrs. O. C. Moosa and Company, drapers of d'Aguilar Street, sued his employer, O. C. Moosa, for the recovery of the sum of \$174.18, alleged to be salary and travelling expenses due to him under a three-year agreement, commencing from 17th September, 1906; a counter-claim was entered in which his employer sought for the return of \$1.82 for alleged damages.

His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff in the original action for the amount paid into Court—\$61—and in the counter-claim for the plaintiff for \$30 for breach of agreement.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkison and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, was retained for the defence.

THE PRATAS ISLAND QUESTION.

The cruiser *Otowa*, attached to the third or South China squadron, left Shanghai on 3rd instant for Hongkong to convey Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton, to Pratas Island to meet the Chinese Commissioner, Mr. Nishikawa, proprietor of the business on the island, will join the Japanese Consul at Hongkong. The *Otowa* is expected to arrive at the island on the 16th proximo. *Japan Chronicle*.

[It is understood locally that the cruiser *Akashi* will proceed with the Commissioners to the Pratas. *Ed. H.K.T.*]

In June this year, 21,368 Chinese immigrants landed in Singapore, bringing the total up to 70,312 for this year, as against 80,163 last year, and equal to the average for ten years of 21,148.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th July.

The Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights has received a letter from the Cantonese residing at Hankow, in which they protested against the conference on the Macao Delimitation question between the Chinese and Portuguese Delimitation Commissioners being held in the British Colony of Hongkong, and suggested that it should take place elsewhere.

SIR CHEN TUNG.

Sir Chen Tung Liang, Chief, president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton, has again wired to H.E. Chang Chih Tung, Director-General of the Railway, persisting on his resignation from the service of the Company to take effect as soon as the audit and examination of the accounts of the Company by the shareholders have been completed.

THE NEW VICEROY.

It is learnt that the newly-appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kwang Provinces, H.E. Yuan Shu Fun, will leave Shanghai on 26th instant for Shanghai, where H.E. Yuan will stay for a few days before proceeding to the Southern capital to take up his new appointment.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES.

The Acting Viceroy, H.E. Wu Seung Lum, has retained the services of Tsoai Wei Han and Mr. Sit Wing Nin as secretaries of Foreign Affairs in the Viceroy's Yamen.

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

As a Deliberative Council is going to be established in Canton, preparatory to the institution of Constitutional Government, arrangements have been made for the nomination of people from the various districts to be submitted to Canton for election as members of the proposed assembly. The first day of the 6th month has been fixed for the election at Canton.

EFFECT OF RAIN.

The officials of Kwei Lin, Kwangsi, have reported to the Canton officials by telegraph that the river is gradually rising there owing to the excessive rainfall during the last few days.

AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAF COMPANY.

EXHIBITION AT KO SHING THEATRE.

Last night, at the Ko Shing Theatre, a series of comic and instructive films were shown on the screen by the American Cinematograph Company before a preponderantly Chinese audience. It cannot be said that all the pictures were clear and distinct, several of them being dimmed to an extent which proved oppressive to the eye, and in this respect they are capable of improvement. But this little discomfort was evidently not felt by the Chinese part of the house and to them the scenes depicted on the canvas were both novel and entertaining, the spectators giving expression to their huge delight by spontaneous bursts of "hi-yahs." The principal feature of the evening's entertainment was a splendid film showing the recent Chinese Imperial funeral. The long procession of mourners preceding and following the coffin of Imperial yellow lived all over again, as it were. To a person who was fortunate enough to have been present at the solemn procession, they must have brought back a vivid recollection of the imposing ceremony, while to a stranger eye they must have afforded some idea of the event at which all Peking attended. The grandeur which is invariably attached to such an event can be guessed when it is said that the banners of the Imperial house were no less than 128 stewart Celestials. An amusing feature of the film was the continuous passing of the people across the line of the procession and no sooner had their eyes discerned the photographers (to them) terrible instrument, than they unconsciously treated the audience to a quizzical expression, the effect of which was remarkably funny on the audience. Most of these people's attitude was characterized by haughty indifference, but when one of them who must have held decided opinions of the "foreign devil" came face to face with the kodak man, the prompt manner in which he beat a hasty retreat caused roars of laughter, especially from the Chinese, who, by the way, were observed on more than one occasion during the course of the evening to give vent to their feelings by unrestrained laughter at no particularly facetious performance as at some psychological moment.

We would advise those who have not already done so to see the film which reproduces on the canvas the historic event. Of course, a cinematograph film lacks the life and colour of the "real live" thing, as our American friends say, but something is better than nothing, and the absence of the ear-ringing fanfare and bustle of the real pageant should serve as an incentive for a visit to the show. We understand that the film cost no less than \$10,000, and is protected under the Copyright Act.

VOLUTHER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st instant. At Talkoo at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 19th, and Thursday, the 22nd instant.

NO. 1 COMPANY H. K. V. A.

The next shoot will take place on Sunday, July the 25th, at King's Park Range. Shooting will commence at 9.15 sharp and the 200 yards range will be closed as soon thereafter as possible. Ammunition may be bought for cash on the range. The handicaps remain unaltered except that Bombr. Smith's has been reduced.

JOINED.

Mr. J. Grant joined the Corps on the 8th July, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,090, and posted to No. 3 Company.

LEAVE.

Sergeant H. V. Sayer is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for a month with effect from the 9th instant. Corp. H. C. Sayer is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for a month with effect from the 9th instant.

FAMINE AND OUTRAGE.

THE TROUBLE IN SHENSI AND KANSU.

Further particulars of the trouble in Shensi and Kansu were received on Saturday, says the *N. C. D. News* of 12th inst. It appears that one cause of the rebellion in the north of Shensi was the severe measures taken by the Magistrate at Michibhsien to suppress the opium habit. To impress upon the people the determination of the authorities to put down opium smoking the Magistrate seized a member of the gentry who was addicted to opium smoking and had his eyes gouged out and his arms taken off. The people rose to revenge this atrocity and killed the official's son. The Magistrate, to save himself from the people, jumped down a well. Michibhsien was then besieged. Officials have been sent to the scene of the trouble. Michibhsien is not far north of Suitchow in Shensi and is almost midway between Yulin and Suitchow, both of which towns are reported to be affected by an attempt at rebellion on the part of the Mohammedans.

The Chinese state that there has been drought in the disturbed districts of Kansu and Shensi for three years and that many petitions were sent to the officials for relief. The recently dismissed Viceroy Shen, however, neglected their cries of distress and took no adequate measures to obtain the Imperial clemency. Another source of the trouble is the manner in which the authorities are taking up opium suppression. The barbaric method of forcing the people to observe the law is characteristic of some phases of Chinese ideas. Such acts of barbarity are usually practiced in the West and South-West.

THE ATTACK ON CLARK'S PARTY.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* contains the following additional particulars of the outrage in Kansu.

Peking, July 2.

The Clarke hunting and scientific expedition has been attacked by the Chinese in Northern Kansu. An Indian surveyor loaned by H. M. Government was killed. A. de C. Sowerby, formerly master of the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, was captured by the natives. Lieut. Clark, who is an American millionaire and was with the 1900 expedition, escaped and organized a relief expedition, including R. Colman, Jr. and effected Mr. Sowerby's release. The body of the Indian was not recovered.

It appears, says the same paper, that the Indian, who was killed, was more or less responsible. He left Lanchow and some distance from the city trouble occurred between him and Chinese. He was murdered. Mr. Sowerby, alone, had also left the City to study the flora and fauna in the neighbourhood. The Chinese, excited by the murder of the Indian, attacked him, but making a show of force, he kept them at bay until Capt. Douglas, the British officer who is in charge of the expedition, gathered together a relief party and came to the rescue. A severe fight ensued, conspicuous bravery being shown by Mr. Robert Colman and a German representative who believe of Messrs. Telge and Schroeter—both of whom have been commended to the British Government. One Chinese was killed and two wounded, and after an exciting skirmish, the party regained the shelter of the City. The Waiwupu has asked the British and American Ministers to send representatives to investigate the killing of the Chinese, and the affair generally. We regret to learn that considerable excitement is aroused in the interior generally, without, however, any connection with this affair. In Shensi and Kansu, owing to continued drought, the crops have failed and the people, famine stricken, have resorted to cannibalism. While no anti-foreign feeling exists, as such, the people are in a dangerous condition.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their weekly share report of to-day's date:—

Our market has ruled very quiet during the under review, and several stocks have fallen slightly in value, while only a few have improved. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 8½d., while rates on Shanghai are 1s. 7½d. for a Bank T/T, and 1s. 7½d. for a three days' sight Private Bill, the rate in Shanghai for this for a three days' sight Private Draft being 1s. 7½d. Bar silver in London is quoted 23½d., and Consols 24½d. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 2½ per cent, while the private market rate of discount is 1½ per cent.

Bank Shares.—In sympathy with a fall in the London rate to 2½d., shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation dropped gradually from \$1,005 to \$990, with sales at those and intermediate rates, the market closing with buyers at \$985 and no sellers except at an advance; in Shanghai the rate fell from \$1,040 to \$1,010, with an exchange of 1s. 7½d. which latter rate is the equivalent of \$387½ laid down in Hongkong. Nationals are inquired for at \$55. Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions continued on offer throughout the week at \$85, but at \$82½ there are buyers. China Traders are unchanged. North China has improved to buyers at 1s. 11½d. without bringing out any shares. Yangtze has advanced to buyers at \$225. A few Cantons sold at \$105, but more shares are on the market.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkong have been sold at \$347½, but buyers offer only \$345 now. Chinas sold at rates ranging between \$115 and \$117, and more shares could be placed at \$116.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares are a shade stronger with sales and buyers at \$24½; subject to audit the directors will recommend the following appropriation of profits at the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 10th prox. Dividend of \$1.25 per share—\$100,000 (write off) book value of steamers, wharves and properties \$30,000, transfer to depreciation and insurance fund \$10,000, transfer to special repairs fund \$10,000, and carry forward \$11,700 to next account. The

net earnings, including \$20,279.30 brought forward from previous half-year, therefore, amount to \$171,720.01, while the corresponding half year in 1908 showed a profit of only \$153,905.84, including \$16,437.01 brought forward from previous half year, and inclusive of \$22,485.64 difference between book values and amounts recovered under insurance policies and by sale respectively of s.s. *Powder* and s.s. *Lampyran*, so that the result of the past half-year is about \$35,000 better as compared with the corresponding period in 1908. Indo-Chinas have sellers at \$65; in Shanghai the stock is on offer at 1s. 50, while the London rates are 1s. 15½d. for preference and 1s. 4 for deferred shares. Shell Transports advanced to sales at 7½d. for Bearer scrip, the market closing steady at 70s.; London quotes 69s. for Name shares sellers. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without any reported sales.

Refineries.—A few China Sugars changed hands at \$137½. Luzons are unchanged. Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are the same as quoted last. Ruche have sellers at \$87; the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 15th instant prints the mining manager's report for the four weeks ended 19th ultimo.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are quoted 1s. 17½ in the North, the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended 26th ultimo, amounted to 19,330 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 19,692 tons. This brings the total output of this year so far to 645,137 tons of coal (against 537,689 tons in 1908, and 525,898 tons in 1907 for the corresponding periods), and sales to 660,640 tons of coal (against 539,092 tons in 1908 and 476,326 tons in 1907 for the corresponding periods).

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Several unimportant lots of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks fetched \$67, but the market is rather quiet at this figure. Geo. Fenwick's, a well as New Amoy Docks are unchanged. Shanghai Docks fell in the North from 1s. 80 to 1s. 72, but rose rapidly again to 1s. 76, at which rate there are buyers in the North; here 1s. 76½ has been paid. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$57 and \$58, the stock leaving off firm with further small buyers at the higher figure. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have dropped to 1s. 150.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been done at \$107 and \$108, closing with sellers at latter rate. A few Kowloon Lands are on offer at \$30. West Point sold at \$164. Hongkong Hotels are firmer, and \$74 for old and \$121 for new shares is now the buying rate, without bringing out shares. Humphreys' Estates sold in a small way at \$7½, and have further buyers. Shanghai Lands are in request at 1s. 122; an interim dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year ended 30th ultimo, has been declared, and dividend warrants will be issued on 20th instant, transfer books being closed now till that date.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Ewos 1s. 13½, Internationale 1s. 92, Loon Kung Mow 1s. 11½, and Sooychees 1s. 40½. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$82.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Powers are quiet with sellers at \$6.85; we understand that the sale of the Company's Canton property to the Canton Provincial Government is definitely fixed. Hongkong Electric have buyers at \$20½. Dairy Farms sold and have further sellers at \$161. Green Island Cement Company's shares have been done at \$8.90 and \$8.80, and more shares are on offer at the higher figure. Ice Company's shares are stronger with buyers at \$160, but holders are unwilling to part with shares; the Company has just given notice that the price of ice will be raised again on Monday to 1 cent per pound. Ropes fetched \$2; an interim dividend of \$1 per share, for the 6 months ended 30th ultimo, will be payable on the 20th inst., on which date dividend warrants may be obtained at the Company's office on application. The transfer books have been closed from today till 20th instant, both days inclusive. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and rates are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China-Boraces are quiet, but steady at \$13½. China Providents sold at \$9.60. Langkats are quoted 1s. 100 nominal in Shanghai. Watkins can be placed at \$34. No transactions in other stocks under this heading have come under our notice, and rates are the same as those quoted last.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1s 13/16
Do. demand 1s 11/8
Do. 4 months' sight 1s 10/8
France—Bank T.T. 2s 10/16
America—Bank T.T. 43s
Germany—Bank T.T. 177½
India T.T. 131
Do. demand 131½
Hongkong—Bank T.T. 74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 74½
Japan—Bank T.T. 84½
Bank T.T. 104½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/B 1/0½
6 months' sight L/B 1/0½
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 43½
4 months' sight do. 44½
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/0½
4 months' sight France 23½
6 months' sight do. 23½
4 months' sight Germany 28½
Bar Silver 23½
Bank of England rate 2½
Sovereign 114½

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—
Malwa New @ 1,100/1,120
Old @ 1,160/1,200
Older @ 1,200/1,240
Oldest @ 1,200/1,240
Per chest
Fatawa New @ 905
Old @ 970
Benares New @ 985
Old @ 985/1,000
Ceylon (Paper) @ 984/1,000

To-day's Advertisements.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Hok On, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [539]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 21st July, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS,

Comprising:—
TURKISH TOWELS, BROWN LINEN TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, and SERVIETTES, WHITE and CREAM LACE CURTAINS, WITNEY BLANKETS, IRISH HAND-EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS, PILLOW CASES, TEA and SUPPER CLOTHS, LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' UNDER-SKIRTS, SKIRTS, CHEMISES, NIGHT-DRESSES, &c., &c.,

ALSO

A few lots of YAMATOYA CREPE SHIRTS.
On view on Tuesday, p.m.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [540]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Capt. J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [534]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [535]

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next, at 3.45 p.m. Included in the agenda are the following items:—

Letter from Government relative to the report on malaria in Shaikwan and its environs.
Minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to additional Cemetery Bye-laws.
Minute by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reporting a case of anthrax at the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot.

Complaint against the scavenging and conservancy contractor for Shaikwan.
Arrangement of duties of Sanitary Inspectors during 1909.

Application for permission to exhume remains from one portion of the Colonial Cemetery for re-interment in the same cemetery.
Correspondence relative to the lighting of the Markets.

Correspondence relative to a nuisance in the yard of No. 2 Wyndham Street.
Correspondence relative to a urinal at Nos. 29 and 31 Des Voeux Road Central.

A BAWOKO resident who has been recently visiting Kiong Rangait and other important rice growing districts in Siam, says that at present the prospects of a good harvest are excellent. There is too much water in many places, but in the Kiong Rangait district, this can be regulated to a certain extent owing to its well planned system of canals and locks which shut off or leave on the water as required. Of course where there are no canals to regulate the circulation of water, the condition of the crop will depend chiefly on the rainfall, which has been heavier than usual this year. The result is that though the crop may suffer in the low-lying districts, the higher latitudes will produce a better harvest than usual. *Siam Free Press*.

Intimations.

THE
DAIRY FARM Co.,
LIMITED.

Choice Australian
RABBITS
75 cents each
HARES
\$1 50 each.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [530]

PILSENER

"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND
REFRESHING
SUMMER
BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & Co.

H. PRICE & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WATKINS, LTD.

FRENCH STORE.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY

AND

EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[471]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO. LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,150,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [44]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	ALLAN LINE	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.	FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	"ALLAN LINE"
		FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific, and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

J. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 20th July, Noon.
S'PORE, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, ONSANG	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 20th July, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN, WEI, AIWEI & C'FOO	"CHEONGSHING"	TUESDAY, 20th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	THURSDAY, 22nd July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 30th July, Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTAN, NANSANG	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 30th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers "Kutsang" and "Loongsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have ample accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jessellon and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to J. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	T	W	F	S	S
AMOI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"PAKHOT"	19th	July,	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LIBAN"	19th	"	"	"
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TAIYUAN"	19th	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	19th	"	"	"
MANILA	"FRAN"	20th	"	3 P.M.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SIRGAN"	22nd	"	9 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	22nd	"	4 P.M.	
CREW & ILOILO	"CHONGHANG"	23rd	"	"	
SHANGHAI	"PANGLO"	25th	"	Daylight	
MANILA	"PANGLO"	25th	"	3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ARHUI"	30th	"	4 P.M.	

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout, and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Linan, Chinghai).

—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards on board.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	1540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
LAZARO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 17th July 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and
SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 30th Aug. 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	" 26th Oct. 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" 20th Dec. 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO-	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July.
HAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SWATOW, AMOI & TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING v. SWATOW & AMOI	"JOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 22nd July, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOIHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES. 1909.

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug. at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 4 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MOYORI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards, Tons 4000	WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 5 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pynn, Tons 6000	MONDAY, 26th July.

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. Sommer) About Wednesday, 28th July.

Mishima Maru (Capt. A. E. Moses) About Wednesday, 29th August.

Atsuta Maru (Capt. W. Thompson) About Wednesday, 22nd September.

Miyasaki Maru (Capt. W. Bainbridge) About Wednesday, 20th October.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1909.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

Option of call between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

(1st-4th)

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moldavia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Arabia," due in London on 5th September, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

M.Z.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER v. TACOMA & SEATTLE

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

*Kumera 4,232 Maibes 29th July

*Aymara 4,363 Boyd 26th Aug.

*Bavaria 6,232 S. Shotton 23rd Sept.

*These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA"

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 24th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 19th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPFORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.

The attention of passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with electric fans in staterooms and refrigerating machinery. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURICHON"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

